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NATION OBSERVES 37TH ARMY DAY; CITY IS EN FETE

Commemoration of 1905 Victory Has Added Significance Today

In his statement delivered on the occasion of the 37th Army Day, Premier Hideki Tojo in the capacity of War Minister hailed the great victory this Empire scored in the Battle of Mukden, which shot it up to the status as one of the first-ranking Powers of the world, and emphasized that the whole Japanese nation must renew its firm determination to carry on the War of Greater East Asia until its ultimate objective is attained, enduring any hardship and privation.

Army Memorial Day, set aside for the celebration of the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War, will be observed throughout the nation today.

It was the Battle of Mukden, which along with the Battle of the Japan Sea in which the Baltic Fleet of Imperialist Russia was crushed, which decided the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War and laid the foundation of the national power which, today, is enabling Japan to conduct a successful campaign for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Climaxing the events celebrating the day more than 100 army buglers, under Tetsu Onuma, Army bandmaster will parade the streets this afternoon. Arriving by automobile, at the Kyobashi bridge, Kyobashi Ward, from Azumabashi, Asakusa Ward by way of Tawaramachi, Kikuyabashi, Ueno Station, and Ueno-Hirokoji, the military musicians will leave Kyobashi bridge at 2:40 p.m. and walk to Ginza 4-chome. There they will turn to Hibiya Park. From the park their route will lie to Babasakimon. They are expected to disband at 3:40 p.m., after playing in the plaza in front of Nijubashi with their faces turned to the Imperial Palace.

Mukden Battle Recalled

Thirty-seven years ago today, intrepid Yamato soldiers won a brilliant victory over stalwart Slavs in the Battle of Mukden. The event since then has been known as "Army Day." Today's event is particularly significant in the light of Japan's brilliant war victories following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, including the fall of Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon, mainly through hard fighting by the Japanese Army Forces.

Japan's victory over Russia raised this country to the status of a first-class World Power. To ignorant outsiders in the early part of the twentieth century, who thought that Japan was a dependency of China, the victory of this small insular Empire over the world's strongest army was an unbelievable event. The subsequent annihilation of the Russian Baltic Fleet by Admiral Togo's Fleet on May 27 of the same year gave the finishing touches to the herculean Russo-Japanese War and this combined with victory in the Battle of Mukden made Japan's world position unshakable.

The Battle of Mukden eclipsed all previous wars of the world in scale and severity. The battle lines extended over a length of 50 miles. The Japanese and Russian forces concentrated on the battlefield around Mukden numbered 900,000 in all. The number alone was unprecedentedly great. Japan's operations had been steadily progressing since the latter part of February. By the time the Japanese Forces were approaching Mukden, they were throwing their whole weight upon the enemy. The Japanese Forces consisted of the right wing army commanded by General Count Tamemoto Kuroki, the central army led by Marshal Marquis Michitsura Nozu, and the left flank commanded by Marshal Count Yasukata Oku. These armies were assisted by the third army commanded by General Count Maresuke Nogi at the extreme left. One cavalry brigade under the command of General Yoshifuru Akiyama served as a connecting link between the main forces and the Nogi Army. The extreme right of the main forces was backed by the Yalu Army led by Marshal Viscount Kageaki Kawamura.

Nogi Takes Part

Before the Japanese Forces poised for their decisive action against the Czar's Army they had already placed under their occupation many vantage points in Manchuria, including Hwaijen, the Hun River, Fushun, Shaho, Heikowtai, Liaoyang and many others. They were bringing heavy pressure upon the enemy from all directions and on that fatal day the Russian Forces were nearly entrapped. General Nogi's flanking movement resulted in the destruction of the railway line north of Mukden and the consequent interception of the railway traffic.

On the day before the Battle of Mukden the enemy headquarters with General Kuropatkin as Commander-in-Chief and the main forces were about to retreat from Mukden under pressure of the attacking forces. This, however, was nipped in the bud. Japan's pincer movement began to tell severely on the enemy on the morning of March 10 and, as the enemy rear guards were starting to retreat northward, the Japanese Forces concentrated their fire on them and pressed the

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65 Generals, Admirals Given Highest Awards By H.M. the Emperor

Awarding of high decorations to 65 generals and admirals was announced Monday and a ceremony to award these honors on 29 generals and 16 admirals who are now in Japan was held in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on Monday afternoon. Premier Hideki Tojo attended the function.

Among those decorated with high orders are Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura and five other lieutenant-generals, who were given the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun each; Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, and many others who were decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure each; Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato and other vice-admirals who were decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun each, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto and other vice-admirals who were decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

ALL FILIPINOS URGED TO JOIN WITH JAPAN

Must Work for Birth of New Philippines Nation, Says General Ricarte

STIRRING APPEAL MADE

Those Still With American Troops Reminded That Families Await Their Return

Domei

MANILA, March 8.—The fire-brand Filipino patriot and "Father of the Philippine Indendence movement," General Emilio Ricarte, tonight made a stirring plea to all Filipinos for cooperation with Japan in the birth of a new Philippines.

General Ricarte, who was General Aguinaldo's right hand man and who spent his life in exile after the failure of the Aguinaldo independence movement returned to Manila after the Philippine capital was released from United States by the Japanese Army Forces.

The General, speaking over the radio, reminded his people that all good things must be won at a sacrifice and that they must be prepared to work for peace and freedom in their country in that spirit.

He emphasized; "You are a part of East Asia. December 8 will be remembered long in history as the day that Japan declared war upon the United States and the British Empire and the day which marked the birth of a new Philippines.

"Japan's 3,000 year old history without any defeat should inspire Filipinos as nothing else can."

Addressing those of his nationals who are still with the American forces in Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula, General Ricarte reminded them that their families are awaiting their return anxiously.

He urged them to return to participate in the Philippines' fight for complete independence of their native soil from the United States.

Concluding his speech, he stated "God always will bless this action."

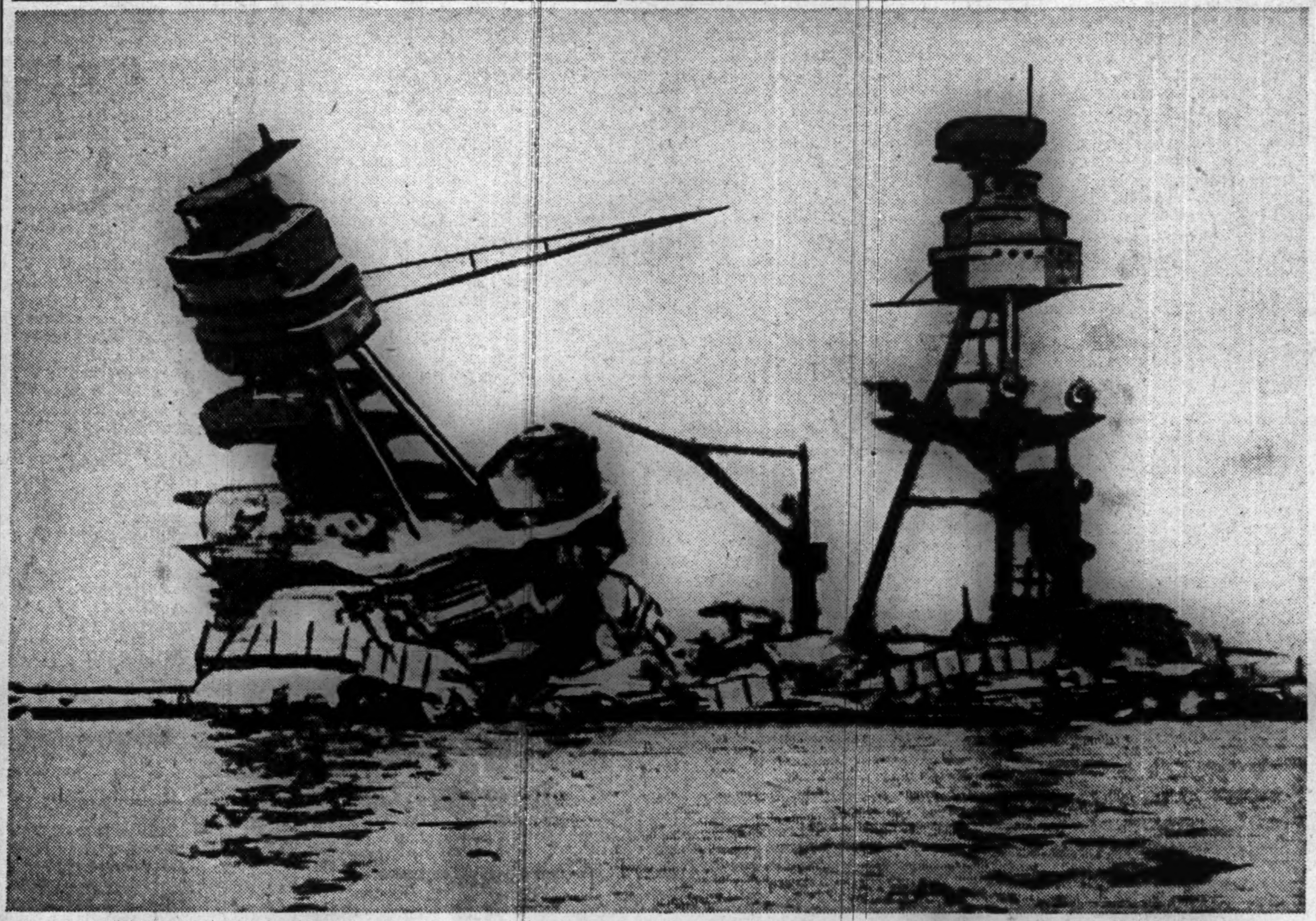
SACRED CHINESE RELIC GOING BACK TO HAINAN

Navy Uses Good Offices to Better Relations With Inhabitants

For the enhancement of friendly relations with the Chinese on Hainan Island, an image of the priest Fuan, whom they deeply revere as a tutelary god, will be sent back to the island through the courtesy of the Navy Ministry.

The image, made during the Chinese Yunglo era, between 1403 and 1406, was worshipped by the people of Hainan as a god who could prevent plagues and floods. When bandits started ravishing the shrines and temples on the island, a Japanese pioneer there named Zensaku Katsumada buried the image deep in the earth; and subsequently, when the opportunity presented itself, brought it to Japan, where he laid it at rest in the Higashi Hongwanji Temple in Asakusa, Tokyo.

What's Left of the Battleship, Arizona



The story of the daring attack on the U.S. battleship, Arizona, by the Special Attack Flotilla is already history. This spectacular picture of the battleship blasted into two shows, more than anything else, what the Japanese Navy is capable of doing and will do to any men-of-war sent over to the Pacific. (Censored by Navy Ministry)

BATAVIA REJOICES AS PEACE RETURNS

All Citizens Extend Whole-hearted Cooperation to Japanese Authorities

Domei

BATAVIA, March 9.—Business concerns, large and small, scattered throughout this city, simultaneously flung open their doors to the public as Batavia buckled down to normal routine life again after closing its doors due to the menace of war.

The atmosphere of uncertainty which had hung over the city during the first few days after the Japanese occupation on March 5, completely vanished with the assurances voiced by the Japanese authorities that life in the former capital of the Netherlands East Indies would be permitted to go on as usual provided all citizens abide by Japanese orders.

The danger of racial strife between Indonesians and Chinese residents which at one time threatened to throw the city into turmoil also disappeared due to the intervention of the Japanese authorities and all citizens are now whole-heartedly assisting the Japanese authorities in the restoration of order in Batavia.

Pessimism Prevails in Britain

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Japanese domination over Java is generally admitted in Britain because the Bandoeng Radio Station has fallen into silence since 7:40 o'clock Saturday evening, Java local time, when it sent out a sorrowful valediction to Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, in London.

Suspension of broadcasting from the Bandoeng Radio Station has given the impression that resistance by Dutch troops against the Japanese has discontinued, though there was no formal announcement to that effect, the information said.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, meantime, admitted the fall of Java into Japanese hands in its broadcast at 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon, 10:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon (Tokyo time).

However, it is making an effort to divert public attention from the report regarding the fate of Java, reporting war situations in places other than Java.

Though the Dutch met with defeat in the engagements in Java, fierce resistance against the Japanese is being kept up in Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Timor, the BBC station said in an attempt to divert public attention.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express, under date of March 8, in connection with the fate of Java, predicted that the fall of British strongholds one after another especially of Singapore and Batavia, is giving a fatal blow to the British Empire.

While Britain is on the verge of ruin at present, it is foolish to discuss future plans for the coming years, 1943, 1944 or 1945.

The only thing consoling the British is that the lost strongholds are located far from the British homeland.

Information Board Scores Enemy's False Propaganda

Japanese Treatment of Prisoners of War Guided By Spirit of Bushido

The Board of Information blasted the enemy nations Monday for circulating mendacious and totally unfounded reports concerning the treatment of prisoners of war and maltreatment of women and girls. The Board of Information stated:

Confronted by the hopeless military situation resulting from its successive major defeats in the field of battle with the consequent loss of face before the world, the Anglo-American camp is now resorting to the only remaining method of resistance, namely, propaganda mainly by the press and radio. Reuters News Agency circulated on February 25 a report that the Japanese authorities are maltreating prisoners of war and that the discipline of the Japanese soldiers is so lax that they are maltreating or otherwise abusing women and girls or killing innocent persons in the occupied territories.

We can well gather that a story of this kind is apt to fall easy on the ears of uniformed peoples of Great Britain and the United States whose eyes are biased by their Governments' policy of hiding the defeats of their forces on land, sea and in the air wherever the latter come in contact with the Japanese. We would simply ignore such a mendacious propaganda as unworthy of any serious attention, if we were not to cherish the good name of the Imperial Japanese Forces. For the sake of the truth, we want, therefore, to take this opportunity to state briefly regarding the actual treatment of prisoners by the Japanese authorities in Japan and the occupied territories and the conduct of Japanese soldiers toward the inhabitants in the war zones.

Merciful to Opponents

It is the maxim of "Bushido" to honor and to be merciful to opponents who are brave in the battlefield as well as to fight loyally and courageously regardless of life or death. This principle has always been the guiding spirit of the Japanese fighting services. It is a matter of historic record that, during the Sino-Japanese War of 1897-1898, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, Admiral Yukyo Ito, sent gracious gifts to the spirit of the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Ting Juchang, who ended his life with poison after surrendering to the Japanese in Weihaiwei. When the Russian General Stoessel, Commander of the brave Russian garrison at Port Arthur, surrendered after a series of bloody fights in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 General Maresuke Nogi offered the Russian general and his staff officers the rare privilege of wearing their swords thereby expressing his respect, as a soldier, for the bravery of the erstwhile opponents.

The same magnanimity is manifested by the Japanese military and naval authorities to prisoners in the present War of Greater East Asia, notwithstanding the contrary stories spread by the enemy propaganda machine.

Many Cases Cited

Let us cite at random some of the numerous cases of actual treatment afforded the war prisoners in their own words.

Captain Jose Rasa, a Filipino Army officer, who was taken prisoner in the northern Bataan Peninsula on January 15 stated: "I was told by Americans that Japanese are cruel like beasts and devils, but I have found with my own eyes that they are quite well disciplined as well as kind-hearted. The well-kept peace and order under Japanese occupation affords a marked con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

N.Y. PRESS SCORES GOVERNMENT FOR DEFEATS

The stock phrases of the United States propagandists "Time is Our Greatest Ally" and "The Distance Factor Favors the Enemy" were given a severe scoring by the New York Press recently.

The New York Times criticized the United States for its excuses to the effect that the recent military reverses in the southwestern Pacific were due to the fact that vast distances had to be covered by her naval forces to reach the theaters of war. The paper pointed out that Japan also has an enormous distance to cover, and added that the secret of Japan's success was the perfect coordination of her land, sea, and air forces.

The New York Herald Tribune in its comment on the War of Greater East Asia stated that time will only work for the side which makes use of the slightest advantages.

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS HIT NEW LOW

Quotations in Wall Street hit a new low, the lowest since May 19, 1938, according to the monthly periodical Financial World. The reason for the slump is due to the military setbacks in the southwestern Pacific and increased taxation, the report added.

ARMY FORCES BUILD NEW ROAD IN BURMA

Connects Key Town in Western Thailand With Important Border Point

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA, March 9.—A new road connecting Raheng, key town in western Thailand, and Mesod, important Burmese town close to the Burma-Thai frontier, was completed by a Japanese Engineering Corps participating in the Burma campaign during the Japanese advance westward from Thailand.

The road runs through jungles infested by wild elephants and tigers and over rocky mountains.

Payagyi Completely Occupied

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN BURMA, March 9.—Prior to the fall of Rangoon yesterday, the Japanese Forces in their westward drive completely occupied Payagyi, strategic points on the Burma Road and Rangoon-Toungoo railway, on March 4, it was revealed today.

The Japanese Forces, in a surprise offensive, attacked the rear of about 500 British troops defending Payagyi with 30 tanks and trench-mortars, capturing the town at 1:30 o'clock on March 4, just six weeks after the start of the Burma compaign.

Rangoon Fall Significant

The fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, is significant in that the strategic value of Burma as a defense outpost for India has been reduced greatly, according to military observers in Tokyo.

With the cardinal purpose of destroying the Burma route, Japanese Forces in close cooperation with Thai forces advanced into Burma, crossing the border between Burma and Thailand on January 25.

Japanese Forces in 32 days of fighting reduced the Burmese capital on March 8, thus smashing the British scheme to attack Thailand by allowing General Chiang Kai-shek's troops to enter into the northern part of Burma.

The fall of Rangoon into Japanese hands, in the wake of the Japanese capture of Singapore means the collapse of the ABCD encirclement move against Japan and the destruction of an outpost defending India.

Judging from the geographical importance of Rangoon which faces the gulf of Martaban, it can be said that the day will come in the near future when command of the sea surrounding the gulf will fall into Japanese hands.

King Ferdinand Honored

Transocean

BERLIN, February 26.—The former King of Bulgaria, King Ferdinand, who lives in Coburg, has been awarded the degree of Honorary Doctor of Natural Sciences by the University of Erlangen, it is announced today. King Ferdinand has rendered natural science many services by his explorations, research work in the field of birds, plants and insects, and the foundation of institutes to which he gave his manifold collections.

JAPANESE SCORE GIGANTIC SUCCESS IN BURMA DRIVE

Army Air Force Destroys 369 Enemy Planes in 65 Raids Conducted During the Campaign

MAIN OBJECTIVE SAID ALREADY ATTAINED

Japanese Destroy One Army Division Which Put Up Stout Resistance on Banks Of Bilin River

In the note attached to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on March 9 at 11:15 a.m., announcing the occupation of Pegu on the afternoon of March 7 and the occupation of Rangoon the following morning, the Imperial Headquarters reviewed the Burma campaign as follows:—

"After the occupation of Martaban on February 10, the Imperial Army Units in the Burma area, continued their vigorous advance, crushing the enemy everywhere as they advanced.

"In doing so, they took special care not to disclose Japanese plans. During the period from February 6 to February 19, they defeated the enemy, one army division strong, who put up stout resistance on the banks of the Bilin River, and hotly pursuing the defeated enemy, engaged him in the sector east of the Sittang River and annihilated him. The Japanese Forces crossed the Sittang River in the face of enemy fire on the evening of March 2 and after, and started operations against Rangoon on the night of March 3. By the occupation of Rangoon, the main objective of the Burma campaign was attained."

Pegu, which was captured by Japanese Forces on the afternoon of March 7, is the capital of the State of Pegu and has a population of 20,000. It is located 50 miles to the northeast of Rangoon. Situated as it is on the Burma Route and on the Rangoon-Toungoo railway, Pegu constitutes a central market for agricultural products grown in the vast plains around the city. A quiet city in a tropic forest, it was the seat of a thriving Burmese dynasty in ancient days. The inhabitants have been and are friendly disposed toward Japan.

During the past three months up to the fall of Rangoon the Japanese Army Air Force on the Burma front raided enemy airfields sixty-six times and in these raids it accounted for 369 planes. The campaign of annihilating the enemy air forces in the Burma area was initiated by the raid on Tavoy airfield which was carried out on December 11. On December 23 and 25, large-scale air raids on Rangoon were effected, causing great consternation in all Burma. Raids on Rangoon and many other airfields were subsequently carried out in succession, and in these raids the Japanese raiders shot down or destroyed on the ground a large number of Spitfire, Hurricane and other enemy planes. Toungoo, Mandalay and Bassein airfields, located far inland, were also stormed, decimating the enemy air force. In this way, the Japanese Air Forces secured command of the air over Burma.

The Army Air Force also cooperated closely with the land forces. It bombed the enemy from the air and contributed greatly to the capture of Rangoon. The results achieved by the Japanese Air Force in the Burma area are given as follows:

Sixty-six raids on enemy airfields. The number of enemy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground: 369 (of which 78 not certain). The number of enemy shipping either sunk or badly damaged: 17 (of which three were sunk).

Port Darwin Dead City

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—The panic-like evacuation of Port Darwin was reported today by the Australian correspondent of the London Daily Express. He stated that Port Darwin resembles a deserted city. The few guests remaining in the hotels have to look after themselves since the hotel staff has fled inland.

52 Enemy Vessels Sunk

Almost all enemy vessels around Java which were attempting to desert as a result of the intensive attacks by Japanese Army and Navy Forces, were annihilated within only eight days. The attempted escape of enemy ships which was frustrated by the Japanese Forces is revealed in an Imperial Headquarters' communique released at 12:10 p.m. Monday as follows:

"Japanese Naval Units, operating in the attacking operations of Java Island, either sank or destroyed 52 enemy vessels with an aggregate of about 210,000 tons. These enemy vessels, which were attempting to escape or bring reinforcements, were attacked in the waters surrounding Java and in the Indian Ocean between March 1 and March 8. Almost all of them were annihilated."

The airtight cordon laid by the Japanese Forces on land and sea and in the air around Java has resulted in the brilliant war results as above-mentioned. Out of the 52 vessels victimized by Japan's fighting forces, one was an 18,000-ton merchantman, 10 merchant vessels were of more than 8,000 tons and 21 were those of more than 4,000 tons. Converted ships, transports, oil tankers and others also were included in this number. The enemy's losses of personnel and materials will be very great, thus another stunning blow has been dealt to the anti-Axis camp.

Lieutenant-General S. Iida Supreme Commander in Burma

Now that Rangoon, capital of Burma, is completely occupied by Japanese Army Forces, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday, it has been revealed that the Supreme Commander of the Forces operating in Burma is Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida. The following is a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:20 a.m. Monday:

"The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area is Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida."

Lieutenant-General Iida was the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces, which landed on the southern part of French Indo-China in accordance with the Japan-French joint defense pact in July last year. At the outbreak of the China Affair, Lieutenant-General Iida was Director of the Soldiers Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry under War Minister Gen Sugiyama and War Vice-Minister Yoshijiro Umezu, remaining in his post for one year. Later he was engaged in services on the spot.

JAPANESE WIPE OUT 3,000 ENEMY TROOPS

Were Left to Face Annihilation Or Capture by Retreating British

Domei

JAPANESE PORT ON SITTANG RIVER, March 9.—Pursuing the resisting British troops with firm determination since February 20, from the Bilin River to the Sittang River, Japanese Forces advanced 50 kilometers in 60 hours and trapped 3,000 enemy troops, which were either annihilated or captured.

Continuing their steady drive in the jungle regions and along mountain passes, the Japanese Forces on the evening of February 22 occupied a station along the Sittang River.

The Sato unit, at dawn on February 23, launched an attack upon the enemy troops which offered desperate resistance in order to make secure their retreat.

When the vanguard of Japanese Forces reached a point 20 or 30 meters from a railway bridge, the British forces blew it up, abandoning 3,000 of their own troops which were either forced to surrender or be annihilated by the Japanese.

Pegu Occupation Described

Domei

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PEGU, Burma, March 8.—The fall of Pegu came within two days after the Japanese Army Forces crossed the Sittang River just a week ago in the face of strong enemy mechanized forces.

Pegu, most strategic point guarding the Burma Road formed the base of the first line of the enemy's defense against the Japanese drive westward and about 4,000 Australian and Indian troops supported by tanks took positions in front of the town.

The Japanese Forces, which crossed the Sittang River instead of driving headlong into the enemy lines, cut off the railway line linking Mandalay and Rangoon and by making a circular route around the mountainous sector to the north as well as severing the enemy's rear communication lines, suddenly launched attacks on Pegu from the hills northwest of the city.

Surrounded by the Japanese Forces and unable to withstand the terrific pounding, the enemy's lines of defense crumbled, thus enabling the Japanese Forces to occupy the city.

Rising Sun Over Station

Domei

ON THE BURNA FRONT, March 9.—Penetrating into Rangoon, capital of Burma, at dawn yesterday, Japanese Forces hoisted the Rising Sun flag high over the Rangoon railway station.

Crossing the Sittang River at the end of February, Japanese Forces cut off the Rangoon-Mandalay railway at a point north of Mayagi.

Suddenly appearing in the northern part of Rangoon from the vicinity of Pegu, Japanese Forces launched a general offensive against the capital at 9 p.m. on March 7.

The right wing of the Japanese Forces started their operations from a 1.180-meter height north of Rangoon and outflanked the enemy positions at Mingaladon.

Meanwhile, the left wing attacked the enemy at Mingaladon in the rear and advanced to the western part of Victoria Lake which the right wing had reached.

Chasing the enemy troops after attacking the Mingaladon airdrome and nearby military barracks, Japanese Forces stormed into the capital at dawn yesterday.

Nation Observes 37th Army Day; City Is En Fete

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enemy main forces hard on all sides. A great number of enemy soldiers fell one after another under the cross fires of the Japanese. Gallant boys of the Nogi Army killed enemy soldiers, as the latter sought to flee through the former's camp. Quick action of the Nogi Army did a great deal toward bringing the Battle of Mukden to a victory in Japan's favor. General Nogi who revealed his admirable fighting ability at the Port Arthur siege battle once more displayed his prodigious military strength on the field of battle. The occupation of the walled city of Mukden immediately followed.

40,000 Russians Surrender

In this gigantic battle more than 40,000 enemy soldiers surrendered and were taken captive. The enemy left 26,500 dead on the battlefield. The total enemy casualties were about 90,000, both killed and wounded. Spoils of war were immense. General Kuropatkin, it was learned later, deserted Mukden on March 9 before the Nogi Army succeeded in destroying the railway. He fled to a point north of Tiheling. This demoralized the martial spirit of the enemy. A hot chase was instituted by Japanese troops after the fleeing enemy and it was on March 16 that the former occupied Tiehling. Highly indignant over the defeat, the Czar dismissed General Kuropatkin from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces in Manchuria on March 17.

Late on March 10 in the north of Mukden 15,000 Russian troops, seeing the tide turn against them surrendered to the Sixth Division of Japan, commanded by General Baron Haruno Okubo. Another Russian unit numbering 5,000, which fought well at the rear of the defeating Russians, also surrendered to Japanese units the same day. Spurred by the victory, Japanese troops gave hot chase to the fleeing enemy. By the morning of March 13 all the districts south of the Hung River were placed under Japanese occupation. The occupation of Tiehling early on the morning of March 16 completely sealed any attempt of the Russian troops to start offensives.

Guerilla warfare of minor significance was resorted to by Russian troops subsequently, but their activities were frustrated by Japanese soldiers. One of these was an assault of Russian cavalrymen led by General Mischenko on a Japanese field hospital on the right bank of Newchang on May 18, but they suffered heavy losses and were forced to retreat.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA IS SCORED BY BOARD

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trast to the indescribable scene of vandalism left by American troops."

At the outset of the War, the British troops seized about 400,000 bags of rice stored in the warehouses of merchants in Kowloon and requisitioned all rice and wheat of the citizens and carried them away to the British army warehouse in Hongkong, causing untold difficulties to those civilians. In their retreat from Kowloon, the British destroyed the city's water system and electric power plant to the consternation of the civilian population. It was upon the entry of the Japanese troops that the people of Kowloon breathed the sigh of relief. The city is now in the midst of peaceful reconstruction under the leadership of the Peace Maintenance Committee in hearty cooperation with the Japanese.

True Conditions Told

Let us now listen to what the American, Australian and New Zealand prisoners have to say regarding their treatment by the Japanese. The Japan Broadcasting Corporation recently offered the radio service to hundreds of these prisoners, who were so eager to tell their folks at home concerning their present condition and treatment. Here are some of the messages:

Lieutenant Commander Tilden I. Moe, American Navy, taken in Guam said:

"I have arrived safely in Japan and am being well provided for. Please do not worry about me. The Japanese are treating all of us with kindness and consideration. Whenever I hear the school children at play, across the street I think of my own dear little Patsy. It is gratifying to realize that school children are the same the world over."

Radio operator Sidney R. Wallace, New Zealander, taken in Gilbert Island:

"Am safe, well, unharmed and enjoying myself. Japanese Internment Camps are far above my expectations so please do not worry."

Wallace L. Waughan, American civilian, taken in Guam:

"Dear Sister: I am at Kobe and being well treated. I am in the best of health and getting good food. The family is still in Guam and were all right when we left there."

Charles G. Craver, Jr., American civilian, taken in Guam:

"We are receiving excellent treatment from the Japanese authorities. We are quartered in a large mansion with beautiful grounds high on a hill. We are served three fine quality meals a day. We have plenty of books and magazines and good warm beds."

Harold L. Hacen, American civilian taken in Guam:

"Hello, America. I hope America is making every effort for an exchange of nationals as I am longing to be home again. I hope such an exchange is soon made. I know there must be many Japanese citizens just as anxious as I to return to their mother country. Although this is not a pleasure trip, no one can blame me if I look with pleasure at the many beautiful things in Japan. You know, Brother, after all I wanted to see strange lands when I left for the tropics. So long."

Strict Discipline Maintained

As to the discipline of our soldiers, it is taken for granted by all impartial observers that the strength of the Japanese Army and Navy lies in the strict maintenance of discipline between the ranks as well as within the ranks. The Anglo-American propagandists, in the complete absence of victorious report, are parroting the Chungking spokesmen, who are also in a similar plight, in heaping abusive words on the honorable name of the Imperial Japanese Forces. The New York Times correspondent Norman Suhn, clearly described in his message to the United Press which was circulated on March 2. It said:

"It was January 22, when I left Hongkong. Food shortage was becoming worse but as the Japanese troops furnished food to foreigners, I thought the foreigner's condition in Hongkong was perhaps better than in Shanghai. As for the story circulated concerning the alleged murder and rape of foreigners by Japanese soldiers, I have not the slightest knowledge of any actual case of the kind."

Impressed By Discipline

A Filipino pianist, Miss Leonora Raperar, influenced by the malicious propaganda, drank poison upon the entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila but did not die. Upon seeing the splendid discipline of the Japanese soldiers, she was so profoundly impressed that she told her friends, "I am ashamed of having been misled by American propaganda stories. I could not help weeping for joy to see the Japanese soldiers singing the marching song dedicated to the Horse. I will do everything I can to promote good understanding between Japan and the Philippines."

Now, I wish to suggest to the Anglo-American propaganda agencies what they should do. That is to expose to their public the true nature of their fighting services, whose members can stoop so low as to commit the beastly crime of massacre of innocent civilians as at Davao in the Philippines, or to tie their comrades in arms to a tree to bear the brunt of volley from attacking Japanese troops as in the Bataan Peninsula, or to send the native troops to the foremost line f battle in order to avoid the risk of losing their own lives. Such conducts of the American and British soldiers can never be sanctioned at the tribunal of humanity, not to speak of the principle of chivalry. If the United States and Great Britain want to stir up the declining morale of their fighting services, these are the very things that must first of all be rectified.

Uneasiness Prevails Throughout America— People Shocked When Ration System Adopted

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—Americans received a veritable shock when they learnt that certain important commodities would be rationed in the United States in the near future. Rumor has it, furthermore, that tires will soon be confiscated.

In many areas of the U.S., meanwhile, public feeling has become rather nervous due to the strict enforcement of blackouts. Extremely noteworthy are the changes that have been seen in New York. The famous chewing gum advertisement on Broadway, the biggest poster in the world, has been taken down in order to be used as scrap metal. Press reports on developments in East Asia meanwhile, have had none too good an effect on the general mood. All papers are demanding that America should concentrate all its energies on Australia or some other suitable place from where a counter-offensive could be launched.

The only piece of "optimistic" news available is the report that Germany has found it necessary to erect fortifications along the European coasts. The Americans conclude from this that Hitler does not cherish any offensive plans against the West.

The news of the British air raid on the Renault Works at Paris, meanwhile, called forth doubts and uneasiness. It was thus apprehended that the forces in Vichy who are in favor of cooperation with Germany will gain the upper hand. The opinion is stressed that the political loss in this case will be greater than the military gain, it being held that it will be of great importance for the further conduct of the war if all armament factories in France work for Germany or if the whole French Fleet joins Germany's armed forces.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

Might of Peerless Army

NICHI NICHI—The peerless Japanese Army finally has occupied Rangoon, capital of Burma, thus accomplishing the main objective of its Burma campaign. Heat and pestilence are characteristic features of the Burma battle front. To add to its topographical difficulty, rugged mountains and rapid rivers traverse the country from north to south. Jungles and dense forests offered natural ramparts and barricades against the Japanese Forces. British troops there depended much upon these natural advantages for defense, but the daring onrush of the Japanese troops surmounted all these difficulties and Rangoon fell in only 50 days after operations against it were begun.

The significance attached to its fall is not that of the mere occupation of a city. The Burmese, having racial affinity with the Japanese and having the same religious faith in Buddhism have never owed their innermost allegiance to Britain. The "heavenly" soldiers now have come from the east and liberated them from British bondage. The fall of Rangoon will offer a god-sent chance for India, which is placed in the same plight as Burma, and will further hasten the collapse of the British Empire. Rangoon is the gateway to all Burma and its capture by the Japanese troops means the complete destruction of the so-called Chiang-aid Burma route. The Japan-resisting Chungking regime will have to reawake from its foolish dream as a result of the virtual interception of the Burma road. The occupation of Rangoon is very significant in that it will mean the end of the China Affair and the inclusion of Burma and India into a new co-prosperity sphere.

Excellent strategy and brave fighting feature all operations launched by the Japanese Army. This has been displayed to the fullest extent during the past five years since the outbreak of the China Affair. These traits have stood out much more brilliantly since the War of Greater East Asia was started. Hongkong was occupied long ago. Manila was then captured. The war results in Borneo, Sumatra and Java have been spectacular. On top of all was the occupation of the Singapore fortress after the reduction of the entire Malay Peninsula. The Japanese Army Forces have already seized the large oil fields of Palembang and Jambi and thereby achieved the main objective of their resource warfare. The whole Dutch troops stand at the cross-croads, one leading to their annihilation and the other to their surrender.

Thirty-eight years ago today the Japanese Army Forces in Manchuria occupied Mukden, the citadel of the Russian troops. This day is observed as Army Day. The event decided the destiny of Japan as leader of East Asia. It is highly significant that Japan today welcomes the Army Day in the midst of its brilliant war operations. When we look back upon the past 40 years, we cannot but be impressed deeply with the great strides this country has made as a first-rate world power. The great contribution the army has made to the present glorious position in which Japan finds herself today will stand out in history in blazing letters.

Army Day Celebrated

ASAHI—The 37th Army Day has come when the Imperial Forces are scoring brilliant successes on all fronts, and it is, indeed, with special joy that we celebrate the Day today. Army Day is celebrated in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by the Japanese Forces in the Russo-Japanese War just 37 years ago—a victory which assured Japan's final triumph in the war which was waged to stabilize East Asia by defeating the ambitious designs of Tsarist Russia. In pursuit of the same national policy of stabilizing the East Asian situation, Japan is now fighting the War of Greater East Asia by staking her fate on the issue. Since the outbreak of this war, Japanese Forces have been scoring brilliant successes on all fronts, and the latest achievements in Burma and in the Netherlands East Indies lend special significance to Army Day being celebrated today. In the Netherlands East Indies, the collapse of enemy resistance on Java Island on March 9 has virtually brought to a successful close the Japanese campaign there, while in Burma the fall of Rangoon on March 8 has completely sealed the Burma route of supply for Chungking. With the sole supply route hitherto available now closed, Chungking's power of resistance against Japan has received a fatal blow.

By the subjugation of Java, Japan has brought the Netherlands East Indies under her complete control. After losing Singapore, the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands attempted to check the advance of Japanese Forces in the Netherlands East Indies, but they have lost one island after another until their resistance is now entirely broken. The islands of the Netherlands East Indies, which have hitherto been the enemy's line of defense, have now been converted into Japan's natural ramparts for the defense of East Asia.

The rich natural resources of these islands have fallen into Japanese hands. By utilizing them to the full, Japan's economic position will be considerably strengthened, while by checking the outflow of these resources to enemy countries, the enemy's power of resistance will be seriously reduced. It gives the Japanese people unbounded joy to hear the reports of these two brilliant victories—one in Burma and the other in the Netherlands East Indies—on this auspicious occasion of Army Day.

The Fall of Rangoon

YOMIURI—The occupation of Rangoon, capital of Burma, has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. This achievement of the Imperial Forces in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be a decisive factor in the determination of the fate of the whole of Burma, When Burma is completely under the control of the Japanese Forces Britain will have lost its last foothold in East Asia.

The distance from Burma to India is short. With Japan in control of Burma, India will be exposed to grave danger. And when India is set free that will be the end of the British Empire which once spread over the earth.

Army Day

YOMIURI—Army Memorial Day will be observed by the nation today. This day was set aside for the commemoration of the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War. To remember the Battle of Mukden is to pay tribute to the memory of the soldiers whose sacrifices made possible the winning of the Russo-Japanese War which was fought to establish the peace of East Asia. It is impossible not to see a connection between the Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia. As the result of the Russian war, Japan gained a foothold on the Continent which was essential to the realization of Japan's ideal which is an order of stability and prosperity in East Asia.

Up to the very moment when Japan went to war against Tsarist Russia it persistently worked for an agreement with Russia, as it worked for peace with the United States and Britain before it went into the War of Greater East Asia. Japanese policy has ever since the country was opened to the world been one of peace and cooperation with all. The Russo-Japanese War was waged to make East Asia safe from disturbing alien influences. In the current war we have got to complete this work of making East Asia a happy place for all to live in.

Celebrating the "Army Day" Hail to the Historic Victories of Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon!

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SINGAPORE FALLS

Japan has set a great landmark in world history. The United States and Britain must recognize that victory is ever on the side of the just.

Japan is determined to fight out the last issue until true peace is brought to mankind and exploitation and maladministration are wiped out from the surface of the globe.

We, industrialists, are prepared to steep in expansion of industrial productivity and to go ahead for the achievement of the present sacred war through our profession in conformity with the Commercial Way.

Thinking that the joy of racial co-prosperity is ever with the Imperial glory, we pledge ourselves in the midst of this great event that we shall make our determination for renewed warfare without losing this inspired moment in a brief period.

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LEADING MUSICIANS APPEAR AT CONCERT

Relief Fund for Army and Navy Raised at Special Musical Event

Manifesting their feelings of gratitude for the heroes of the Imperial Forces, many prominent Japanese musicians jointly gave a special concert at the Hibiya Public Hall before a large audience on Saturday afternoon. The event was sponsored by the Shinko Music Association with the support of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, and the net profit is to be turned over to the Relief Fund of the Army and the Navy.

Koscak Yamada, composer-conductor who has been perhaps the most representative Japanese musician for several decades, directed a chorus of about 60 female voices for the first item on the program, when the National Anthem and the song "Umi Yukaba," composed by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, were sung. This chorus included many prominent singers.

The main part of the program featured violin, piano, and vocal solos. Most of the soloists were female members of the teaching staff of the Tokyo Academy of Music, who have been holding leading places in the musical education activities in this country for a considerable time. Among those appearing were Mrs. Koko Ando, violinist; her sister, Miss Nobcko Koda, pianist; Miss Sue Ogura, pianist; and Mrs. Ryu Hachisuka, violinist.

Noted singers heard included Madam Tamaki Miura who has for about a quarter of a century been Japan's most famous soprano; Mrs. Kaneko Yanagi, and Mrs. Nobue Tanaka, who are noted as artistic interpreters of vocal music; Mrs. Fusako Tatematsuu, Miss Chizuko Asano, and Seiichi Sonoda.

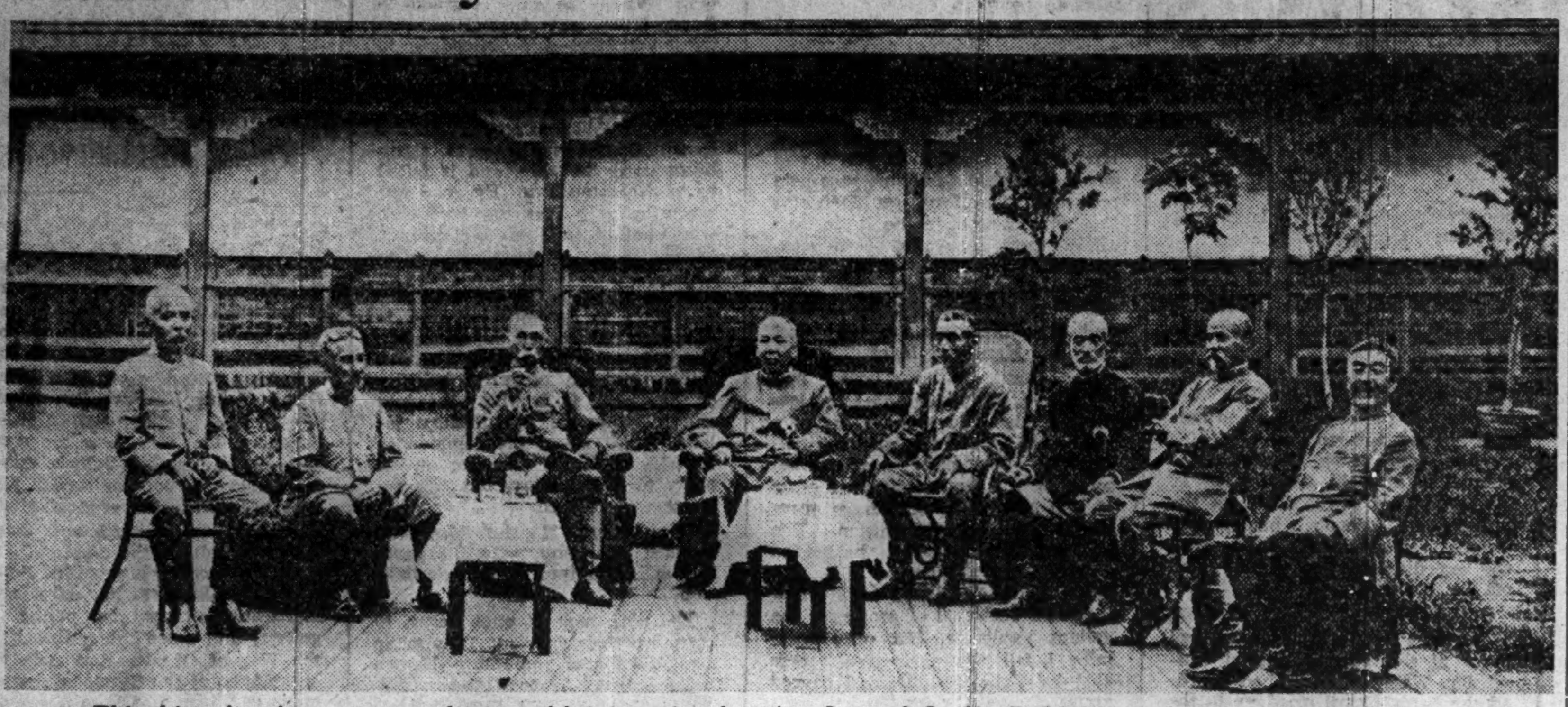
Three pianists of the younger generation were also presented on the occasion; Miss Teruko Naito Miss Kiku Naito, and Mrs. Tazuko Imai, who made a particularly good impression with her rendition of a Liszt composition.

More numbers by the large female chorus under the baton of Koscak Yamada brought to a very successful conclusion a program which have not only enjoyment to all present, but at the same time must have raised a considerable contribution to the funds of the fighting services.

Envoy Sponsors Rites

In honor of the Duke of Aosta who died in Nairobi on March 3, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli will sponsor a memorial service at the Catholic Church in Sekiguchidai, Koishikawa-ku at 10:30 a.m. March 11, according to an announcement made by the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

Great Victory in Battle of Mukden Recalled



This historic picture was taken at Mukden shortly after Japan's great victory in the Battle of Mukden over Czarist Russia in 1905. All the army commanders and highest staff officers met there to celebrate the victory of the Japanese Empire. From left to right: General Count Tamemoto Kuroki, Commander of the First Army, Field Marshal Marquis Michitsura Nozu, Commander of the Fourth Army, Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Chief of the Army General Staff, Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in Manchuria, Field Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, Commander of the Second Army, General Count Maresuke Nogi, Commander of the Third Army, General Count Gentaro Kodama, Chief of Staff of the Imperial Forces in Manchuria, and Field Marshal Viscount Kageaki Kawamura, Commander of the Yalu Army.

ARMY Day, set aside in honor of the Great Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War, will be observed by the nation on a grand scale today. Japan's victory in this battle paved the way for the successful outcome of that war.

General Minobu Ono, retired, who was an aide of the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama while the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies in the Russo-Japanese war, writing in the March number of the popular magazine King, says that it was after the Russo-Japanese War that Japan for the first time was recognized by the world as a great Power.

General Ono was in Germany shortly after the Russo-Japanese War as a military attache to the Japanese Legation.

One day, his story runs, he was invited to attend German military maneuvers. After the war games were over, he was called to the Kaiser, and was asked by the Sovereign to comment on the maneuvers. This was the first time that the Kaiser had personally spoken to a foreign military attache.

General Ono comments that if Japan had not won victory in the war with Russia the Kaiser certainly would not have condescended to ask his opinion of war games staged by the German army.

PAVED WAY FOR SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

General Ono gives the following account of Field Marshal Oyama as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Russo-Japanese war:

"Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of our Land Forces in the war against Russia, rarely gave outward expression to his feelings. He would speak little when plans were shown by General Count Gentaro Kodama, his Chief of Staff. At the time of the battle of Shaho, he looked pale. This was the first time that I saw him betray what was going on in his mind. He was evidently ill at ease. The battle was heavy and so much depended upon the outcome of the fighting.

"The battle of Shaho started about October 10, 1904, and raged for a week. The Battle of Mukden, which decided the outcome of the whole Russo-Japanese war, so far as land operations were concerned, was nothing more than an extension of the battle of Shaho.

Frontal Collision

"The battle of Shaho was the first frontal collision between two opposing armies in the world's annals of wars. The Japanese and Russian armies collided head-on.

"The Russian troops, which had been defeated in the battle of Liaoyang, had marched southward in order to turn the tables on the Japanese. We advanced northward to meet them. We did meet them—at Shaho.

"Our strength was 120,000 troops. We found ourselves pitted against an army 250,000 strong. The front extended nearly 30 miles. At some sections we were pressed back. At others we drove back the enemy. We were in a dangerous position for a time. Eventually we won victory on October 14, but it must be understood that we won by only a slight margin.

"The enemy troops retreated to Mukden. There they built positions. We faced them across the Shaho river. There was no fighting for some time. Both sides were busy, replenishing their stocks of ammunition and food.

"Soon winter came. Like the enemy, we had to dig ourselves in.

"It was while we were making preparations for the Battle of Mukden that reports reached us of the impending departure of the Russian Baltic Fleet for Asia. Most observers were agreed that the Japanese Navy stood little chance of defeating the Baltic Fleet. The fact of the matter was that the main units of the Japanese Fleet were engaged in the maintenance of the blockade of Port Arthur. We faced the problem of bringing about a speedy reduction of Port Arthur for the sole purpose of releasing the blockading fleet for action against the Baltic Fleet.

"We, who were preparing for the Battle of Mukden on the bank of the Shaho river, had a special reason to hope for the speedy fall of Port Arthur. The army commanded by General Count Maresuke Nogi was besieging that Russian stronghold. If that enemy base fell, General Nogi's Army would be available to reinforce us. Without General Nogi's army it would be impossible for us to hope to defeat the Russians who had been receiving strong reinforcements from Europe.

"There was no sign, however, that Port Arthur would fall speedily. General Kodama became impatient. He decided to go to meet General Nogi and talk over the prospect of the capture of Port Arthur. But before he left, General Kodama saw Marshal Oyama, to whom he instructed:

"'I intend to help General Viscount Naomichi Osako in his attack against 203 Meter Hill. If General Osako is killed by the time I reach his troops,

(Continued on Page 6)

STRENUOUS FIGHTING IN JUNGLE IS TOLD

Correspondent Describes Hardships Faced by Japanese Soldiers Through Malaya

Malayan jungle warfare, with its attendant hardships, in which our valiant officers and men put forth supreme efforts and came through with flying colors, was largely responsible for our complete occupaion of the Malay Peninsula, accomplished in less than two months, writes Jo Narita, a Yomiuri special war correspondent, relating his personal experiences in a story appearing in the March issue of the Chuokoron. The narrative runs substantially as follows:

"It is a strange coincidence, but when I heard that our gallant men had just made a dash into the town proper of Singapore on February 11, I was in the thick of preparing this jungle warfare story, in which some of the invading forces may possibly have figured. The narrative relates my personal experiences as a special war correspondent attached to a company of our daredevil officers and men in going through the famous Malay jungle campaign.

"But little did I dream that the capture of Johore Bharu, the last British stronghold in the peninsula, was to spell the end of my Malay career, I was recalled. And in bidding farewell, I took a last longing view of the detached Singapore Island in front of me. I saw it rather through the clusters of typical jungle flowers, among which I lay hidden atop a knoll in the compound of the Johore Bharu railway station, while the roar of cannon from the enemy batteries on the opposite shore rent the air.

"Yet I had to come home, with all this grand sight and sanguine prospect of battle lingering in my memory, and the fact that I was not able to brave through to the end of the campaign with our comrades-in-arms was indeed the height of my life's regret.

"It was in fact to this goal of Singapore that we had trekked, cut our way through and pushed on for a major part of the last two months. We fought, braved the enemy shells and bullets, and finally overcame the treacherous Malay wilds, seared by the tropical sun.

"Undismayed, those same officers and men, my boon companions in the bitter jungle hardships, are now fighting the battle of the last five minutes' hacdoy. And it should be in no other way than that this jungle story should be dedicated to their undying memory.

"Our Malay campaign started on December 8, the day the war went on record by virtue of the Imperial Rescript. It began with our men thrusting forward against the enemy troops which had invaded the southern part of Thailand near Singora, and simultaneously making a successful landing on Kota Bharu, most strategically important enemy position on the eastern shore of the peninsula.

"All the way through our onslaught had been so terrific, so cyclonic you might say, that by January 31, at 4:45 p.m., to be exact, we were able to close in on Johore Bharu, thereby completing our occupation of the Malay Peninsula.

Two Battles a Day

"Though it took but 55 days to accomplish this, yet we had to traverse something like 1,100 kilometers at a stretch. In all, over 90 major battles were fought. We had to carry on at an average of two battles a day, while advancing on an average of 20 kilometers per day.

"Thus it can be readily surmised how skilfully the campaign was executed. From three sides, the center, east and west, it was simultaneously pushed on. In carrying it out to the best effect we had to resort to numerous surprise attacks. While we were bent on capturing the enemy positions in front, we maneuvered to advance so as to take in the intervening by-roads, thus coming across and putting to rout many a shifting or retreating enemy unit.

"To illustrate this more plainly, as the enemy saw danger in the eastern sector, he would try to bring help either from the center or from the west, and would in doing so, give our men a chance to charge on against, any of his unprotected sides by way of a surprise attack. Yet should he try to retrieve his lost advantages, he would be forthwith hemmed in from both front and rear by our detached corps. Thus always confounded by the singularity of our tactics, what could he do but wander back and forth from one sector to another, exposing himself, an easy victim to our picked troops?

"As may be seen, our Malay campaign was indeed an overwhelming success attained in a comparatively brief space of time. To have traversed a fighting distance of 1,100 kilometers in 55 days was literally a cyclonic finish. But to say because of a rapid advance that it was devoid of sacrifice and hardships on our part does scant justice to the men engaged in it. If the rapidity in this sense is taken to mean that the going was easy, there can be no greater mistake. What angered me in this respect was that after I had reached home, many people were saying: 'This Malay campaign was carried on so speedily that our men must have had an easy time of it.' There can be no greater misimpression about our Malay operations. I know what I am talking about, I actually went through all that bitter suffering, day and night, and days on end together with our dauntless men. Nothing can be more regrettable than to have heard such expressions.

"Even the heat itself, which hovered between 120 and 130, degrees Fahrenheit day in and day out, was in itself an enormous handicap. To take for instance a bicycle corps, whom I had the chance to accompany on one occasion, it was not rare for them to cover great distances in only a day, with their food and war essentials piled up on the back of their bikes, let alone the guns slung on their shoulders. In the course of riding, their hips and thighs were liable to become swollen, their heads aching enough to burst under the burning sun, their straining calves seized with cramp, and even their hearts subjected to a gnawing pain.

River Beds Mined

"Moreover, all the roads ahead were apt to be torn up by the enemy, all the bridges destroyed, and it was not rare to discover even the river beds mined. Should they be confronted with some such obstruction say, for instance a destroyed bridge, they would have either to swim across the river with their bicycles on their shoulders or to trudge over an impromptu log bridge. As often as not they had to wade through swamps and marshes as deep as their thighs. Sometimes they were compelled to slash their way through jungles, where even to worm through without any gear, would tax the nerves of the stoutest heart.

"Such hardships as these were not confined to the lot of the bicycle corps alone. A tractor unit, in the suffocating heat, would have its ample share of suffering. And when it came to the artillerymen dragging their great cannons and other paraphernalia, especially through jungles and swamps, it would have been the height of despair had it not been for their indomitable spirit.

"There are practically no roads in Malaya, as such being observable on the map, excepting the main highways, and even these are not wide measuring but 18 feet at the most.' And on both sides of these always stretch out an interminable assortment of gum forests, luxuriant bushes, jungles, swamps and marshlands. It needs no stressing that these peculiar geographical features caused our Malay campaign the greatest, natural handicaps.

"But to the enemy they proved the greatest advantages, in that he could always wait for our advance, securely entrenched behind the numerous pillboxes constructed on the highway which was considered the only means of approach. Besides this, several layers of barbed-wire entanglements were set up, stretching out on both sides of the road. Still farther out on the road in front there were laid down scores of concrete-made obstacles expressly to impede our mechanized units. And after everything had been destroyed, including the roads and bridges, he dug trenches in the gum forests on both sides of our approach and farther behind, with trench mortars concealed therein in two to three files. As he waited for our approach and when we had come within the exact shooting range, he opened fire simultaneously with all his guns, which included 12

(Continued on Page 5)

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BUILDER OF CHISHIMA DEFENSES

LIEUTENANT GUNJI WAS FIRST TO REALIZE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF ISLES

In the twenty-sixth year of Meiji two notable events occurred. An explorer returned, and an explorer departed. Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima returned to Japan after crossing the vast plains of Siberia alone on horse-back, and First-Lieutenant Shigetada Gunji left Japan on his adventurous trip to the Shunshu end of the Chishima Chain of islands. The First-Lieutenant was 34 years of age at the time.

First-Lieutenant Gunji was the son of a clansman of the Bakufu, and was born on November 17, 1860, in Kanda in old Yedo. When he was 13 years old he entered the Naval Academy at Tsukiji. He graduated from the Academy when he was 20 years old, and received a telescope from the Emperor for being one of the honor students. Three years later he became second Sub-Lieutenant, and followed the ordinary routine of a naval officer for some years. After three years he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, and a further three years later he became First-Lieutenant. He was appointed an instructor in the newly built Naval College, and conducted researches into torpedo science. He had ample prospects of becoming the commander of a ship, but he had no ambitions in that respect. His thoughts turned constantly to the northern tip of the Chishima Chain where it almost touched the southern tip of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

One day the principal of the college assembled all the students, and asked them their ambitions for the future. Shigetada's answer astonished everyone by its strangeness.

"It is my desire," said Shigetada, "to patrol the Chishima Islands and their vicinity to study their geographical formations."

Only 14 years had passed since the Chishima Islands had been granted to Japan by a treaty with Russia. The Chishima Islands were, in effect, as remote as Timbuctoo, for the Japanese Government had as yet taken but the slightest interest in this chain of islands, and nobody knew anything about them except that they were very cold. In short, Japan took not the slightest interest in the Chishima Islands.

Russian and American explorers had visited the islands many times, and had realized that seas around these islands abounded in fish. Moreover, they had discovered that the islands formed the breeding grounds of enormous numbers of seals.

It was not infrequently therefore, that the Russians and Americans came to these islands to exploit their wealth of marine products.

Russia, moreover, had realized the strategic importance of the islands, and was continually seeking opportunities to advance southward. Economically as well as strategically, the Chishima Islands were of the utmost importance to Japan.

First-Lieutenant Gunij had realized this from his student days.

In 1860, Emperor Meiji ordered the Chamberlain, Toshiwa Kataoka to examine and report on the Chishima Islands. After two years of incredible hardships, Toshiwa Kataoka arrived at Shunshu Island, at the extreme north of the Chishima Islands. The Gulf of Kataoka is named after him.

Gunji's feelings may well be imagined when he heard of the Kataoka mission. His determination to explore the Chishima Islands was further strengthened by the failure of the Okamoto Chishima Conference which sent a ship to explore the Chishima Islands about the year 1892. The ship was unfortunately battered to bits in a terrific storm before it could accomplish its mission.

Preparatory to his projected exploration of the Chishima Islands, Gunji read up all the available literature concerning these islands. Next he carried out intensive studies into geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc. Gunji realized that the successful exploration of the Chishima Islands depended not only on courage and enterprise but also on scientific methods. As a final step he resigned his commission in the Imperial Navy.

Gunji made public his intention when all his preparations were completed, and advertised widely for volunteers to accompany him on his dangerous journey. The response to his request was immediate, and a hundred men volunteered to accompany him. Almost every one of them were non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Navy. Gunji was overjoyed at being able to take with him so many gallant men imbued with the indomitable spirit of the Imperial Navy. He felt that however hard the hardships the exploration party might meet in its journeys, these men could be relied upon to the last.

The objects of the party were two, first, to examine and report on the northern Chishima Islands, and second, to determine if the islands were possible of settlement by the Japanese. For this purpose the married members of the party were to take their families with them, and try to settle on Shunshu Island, at the extreme north of the Chishima Islands.

The projected exploration met with the approval of all the people, but there were very few contributions toward the fund which was to finance the expedition. A petition was sent to the Navy Ministry, but it was met with a cold rebuff. Thus the projected expedition of First-Lieutenant Gunji met with failure from the outset.

The refusal, only strengthened the determination of Gunji to carry out his intentions. If funds were lacking the expedition must be planned accordingly. The scientific apparatus had been collected from time to time, and there was no need to buy any more. As regards food, each man could bring his own supply, and if the stock dwindled, something could be done about it when the necessity arose. The biggest problem was to get a steamboat. If the party only had a steamboat! Or even a sailing boat. Or even row-boats.

Row-boats! Gunji was struck with a sudden idea. Why not procure a fleet of boats, and row all the way from Tokyo Bay to the Chishima Islands? All his men were experienced sailors, and if they traveled along the coast, there was no reason why they should not reach the Chishima Islands some time or other. Gunji proposed his plan to his subordinates, and the gallant men at once agreed to the incredible plan. It is 1,927 nautical miles to the northern tip of the Chishima Islands, and they proposed to row all the way there.

Fortunately the party managed to buy five boats that had been discarded by the Yokosuka Naval Station, and it was arranged that the party would start out from the Sumida River on March 20, 1894.

It is ironical that when the public heard that the party intended to make their perilous trip by means of row-boats, it changed its attitude toward the expedition party, and the coffers of the party were deluged with colossal contributions. By a strange trick of fate the party suddenly became rich. But the men had announced their intention to travel to the Chishima Islands by row-boats, and they could not go back on their word. Emperor Meiji was pleased to hear of the determination of the men, and graciously granted a large sum of money to the party.

On the day of the departure, the banks of the Sumida River were thronged with a huge multitude who had come to see off the gallant explorers.

In preparation for their long sojourn in the wintry north the members of the expedition had neither shaved nor cut their hair for months, and they looked wild enough to awe the stoutest hearts.

Hundreds of row-boats from the universities, schools, banks and colonial associations rowed with the expedition's fleet to see them off.

Before the expedition started out, they were treated to a farewell party at the Tokyo Imperial University. When everyone had boarded the boats, Gunji stood up in the prow of his boat, and gave a farewell address. Five of his men traveled by road to Hokkaido, where they were to meet the party again. It had been arranged that the wives and children of the party were to be sent to the Chishima Islands in May, on board a steamship.

The five boats were of different kinds, but they were named Boat No. 1, Boat No. 2, and so on.

Gunji occupied Boat No. 2. It was his intention to reach Shinshu Island within 70 days, but after one month of incessant battling with stormy tides, the party arrived at Shiogama, in Miyagi Prefecture. Here they had to make a forced stay of one week due to stormy weather, but they were fortunate enough to procure another boat 30 feet long and seven feet wide, and they called her the "first Hoko Maru."

They left Shiogama on April 27, and as they could not round the Cape of Kinkazan in the stormy weather, they proceeded up the Kitakami River from Ishinomaki, and emerged on the coast again at a point behind Kinkazan Cape. Here they put out to sea again, and reached Kihennuma, where a rich man presented them with new boat, which they named the Kanayora Maru.

This was a large boat, and it was arranged that eight of the party should travel in this boat, under the leadership of Koichiro Moriyama, and proceed ahead of the party to Nezu, where they could await the coming of the rest of the party, in the meantime engaging in seal-fishery. On May 9, the party arrived at Kamaishi, where they held a banquet. It proved to be a farewell banquet.

The Kanayora Maru had to remain behind for repairs, and the expedition party of six boats, with the first Hoko Maru in the lead, left Kamaishi on the 12th. Between Kuji and Hachinohe they met a terrific storm, and Boat No. 3 was smashed to bits with nine members on board. The Kanayora Maru also met with disaster in the storm, and all the crew, consisting of ten men, were drowned. Thus, at one stroke of ill-fortune Gunji lost two boats and nineteen men. Five cannon and 150 rifles had also been lost with the Kanayora Maru.

The result of the calamity was disastrous. Gunji regarded the loss of the ships and men as his own responsibility, and his spiritual agonies were made worse when some of the remaining men came to him and asked him to let them resign from the expedition. The newspapers, moreover, began to attack Gunji virulently. When the party had left the Sumida river they had been full of praise for the gallant explorers, but once calamity befell the party the papers changed their attitude, and poured abuse after abuse on the blameless Gunji. They even accused him of murdering his men, and called him an inhuman monster.

The public forgot the noble object of the expedition and seized upon the disaster to condemn the whole project.

Gunji was sorely hurt at the attitude of the whole nation, but his determination was not in the least shaken. Fortunately a warship of the Imperial Navy had been ordered to make a survey of the Chishima regions, and Gunji at once sent in a petition to the warship to let the expedition party board it. For the sake of his men he had already given up the intention of traveling to the Chishima Islands by row-boats.

Gunji and his men were allowed to board the warship, and reached Hakodate the same day, June 5.

From Hakodate to Iturup Island Gunji managed to get a lift on board the ship of a prominent merchant of Hakodate. On June 17, Gunji and his men landed on Iturup Island, three months after leaving Tokyo. They had at last arrived at the front door of the Chishima Islands, and Gunji at once established the headquarters of the expedition here.

On July 20 the Taiyo Maru, a Japanese ship on the way to Shiashkotan Island, stopped at Iturup. Gunji at once saw the captain of the ship, First-Lieutenant Baba, and asked for a passage to Shumshu. The request was granted. The whole party could not be accommodated, and so eighteen men under Gunji boarded the ship.

On July 21 the ship left Iturup, and ten days later arrived at Shiashkotan. The sailors, however, refused to take the exploration party any further, saying they were acting under the orders of their captain. When the ship returned to Iturup Gunji and eight of his men went with the ship, intending to get down at Shimushira. The remainder of the party remained at Shiashkotan, to examine its climate, topography, marine production, and so on. On the way a terrific storm burst upon the ship, and it failed to reach Shimushira. By good fortune the ship met the battleship which had taken Gunji to Hakodate, and Gunji at once asked the battleship commander to take him and his men on board, for the battleship was going to Paramushiru, next to Shumshu. On board the battleship Gunji found a messenger from his father, and an eccentric believer of the Greek faith who wanted to end his days on Paramushiru Island. Gunji asked the commander to take on board the rest of the party at Shiashkotan, but this request was refused.

On August 31 the battleship reached Shumshu. Gunji's party had at last arrived at their destination.

The nine men at once began to construct their quarters. They made two dwellings, something like a cross between a cave and a hut. When the dwellings were finished the men began their exploration of the island. On September 22 the battleship had finished its survey of the islands, and prepared to depart. Two of Gunji's party went back with the ship with reports of the expedition.

The seven men were left with a year's provisions. There was only one doctor among them. The seven men hastened their exploration and survey of the island, for they wanted to finish as much of their work as possible before the winter.

The winter was long and terrible, and the men had to remain inside their dwellings all the time. Gunji lectured to his men on scientific matters, and taught them the management of firearms. The snow and ice began to thaw in May, and for the first time in many months the men were able to step out of their dwellings and walk on bare earth again.

They were anxious about the fanatic recluse on Paramushiru Island and at once launched their boat, heading for the island. But they were too late when they landed on the island, for the recluse, Heihachi Wada, was already a frozen corpse, clutching in its hand a diary written up to March 22.

On June 26 the battleship came again to Shumshu. It was the bearer of astonishing news. The Sino-Japanese War was just beginning, and there was the probability that First-Lieutenant Gunji would be called to the colors again.

The exploration of the Chishima Islands had been discussed at the Diet, and the Navy Ministry had undertaken the exploration and survey of the islands. It was no longer necessary for Gunji to remain on the island. Moreover, his father had sent five men to take his place on Shumshu Island.

Lastly, the commander of the battleship told Gunji that when the ship had touched at Shiashkotan Island, it had found the nine men who had been left there were all dead.

On July 1 Gunji left Shumshu, and arrived at Tokyo on July 19. He was at once mobilized, and was appointed Commander of the garrison at Dairen.

When the war ended, Gunji returned to Shumshu in 1897 and settled there. His work was no longer one of adventure or exploration. He had become a settler, and he had to open up the land so that it would be fit for settlement by the Japanese.

When the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, the spirit of adventure woke up again in Gunji, and with eighteen men he crossed over to Kamchatka. The party landed at Yabino, on the south-west coast, and erected a signpost reading: "This territory belongs to the Japanese. Anyone caught removing this sign-post will suffer the penalty of death. Signed, Shigetada Gunji." Later, the Russians removed the sign-post, and it is said that at present it is still preserved at the Harbarovsk Museum. The small party was caught by the Russian military police, and imprisoned in a small village near Petropavlovsk.

The war ended within a year, and the powers concerned decided to hold a peace conference at Washington. The Japanese representative was Jutaro Komura. News of the projected conference filtered into the village where Gunji was imprisoned. Gunji had made a complete survey of the Kamchatka coast, and seen the wealth of fishing grounds around the Kamchatka waters. He, therefore, felt it was imperative that Japan should legally possess the fishing rights in these waters. Somehow or other he must convey his idea to

(Continued on Page 6)

GERMANS SHOW GREAT INTEREST IN BIOGRAPHY OF MARSHAL OYAMA

Life History of Military Genius Who Guided Japanese Operations in 1904-5 to Be Published in Berlin

A biography of Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama who was the commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, which will be written soon, is expected to be translated into German, according to the Nichi Nichi. Prince Kashiwa Oyama, the heir of the late Marshal, Admiral Sanenobu Ono who was the aide-de-camp of Marshal Oyama, Takeshi Kimura, a popular writer who expects to write the original of the biography will shortly have a meeting to consult on the plan.

In Germany the interest for Japan and things Japanese has daily been increasing among the public in general and since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the enthusiasm of the Germans to learn more of Japan has been the more intensified. Among the books concerning Japan the story of the Russo-Japanese War is most popular among the Germans. It has recently been claimed necessary by the Germans now residing in Japan to learn more about the man and acts of the late Marshal Oyama for the purpose of understanding the real details of the Russo-Japanese War. These Germans have advocated the publication of Marshal Oyama's biography in German. As they have obtained the consent of Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop the plan has now come closer to realization.

According to the request of the German authorities, the biography in question is expected to deal minutely with the late Marshal's relation with Germany. Marshal Prince Oyama went for the first time to Europe in 1870 and followed the German army as a military observer of the Franco-Prussian War. He went to Europe for the second time in 1884. During his stay in Germany Marshal Oyama became closely acquainted with famous German generals and officers and received instructions from them.

Referring to the publication of his father's life, Prince Kashiwa Oyama stated as follows:

"During the Russo-Japanese War, my father kept a diary on the front and my mother too at home. I was expecting to publish their diaries, when the plan of publishing my father's biography in German was introduced to me. I shall be glad if these materials will be of use to the compilation of the projected biography in German.

"I hear that a plan of editing the life of Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo on the heels of the publication of my father's biography is also being planned in Germany. These plans manifest, I would presume, the fact that an interest in Japan has been the more stimulated among the Germans because of the overwhelming victories scored by our Imperial Forces since the start of the current war."

Celebrating the "Army Day" Hail to the Historic Victories of Singapore, Batavia and Rangoon

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LIFE ON SUBMARINE TOUGH BUT EXCITING

Captains of Undersea Craft Discuss Experiences—Enjoy Radio News

Captains of submarines of the Imperial Navy, who happened to be at anchor simultaneously in a certain naval base, told about the life in the undersea craft where tension and relief, anxiety and joy alternate every hour, reports a member of the Navy Press Corps to the Nichi Nichi.

The talks of those captains and a lieutenant in charge of torpedoes at a round-table meeting were as follows:

Captain Y: "There is not much difference between the actual battle and the maneuver. But after all, it is more pleasant to take part in the actual fight, for we can enjoy the excitement and triumph in sinking the enemy craft.

"When the appearance of our submarines is likely to be detected by the enemy, we stop the engines and stay motionless deep under the sea.

"If the submarine should make a noise, the hydrophone of the enemy ship would instantly find it out.

"Moments of extreme tension and anxiety continue. The members of the crew even stop talking, though, of course, their voices can never be heard outside of the submarine."

Captain O: "It is our joy of joys to listen to the radio especially after a long submergence. When the songs or music of Japan are received, all the members of the crew throng to the radio and listen intently.

"We enter in note-books the news of the occupation of so and so enemy position and the occurrences in Tokyo which are received through the radio and make them the topics of the day. Though under the water, we may be better acquainted with the general situation than the people on land."

Lieutenant K (Torpedo): "As for me, it is my greatest delight to succeed in sinking the enemy craft with the torpedoes we release. I even pray that the torpedoes will successfully hit the targets. For 10 or 20 seconds after firing, an oppressive silence reigns all over the submarine.

"When we hear the sound of explosion, no one utters a word for a while, so choked are we with excitement. This is a delight never to be enjoyed during the maneuver."

Captain Y: "The feeling of triumph when we are on the way to our base after the battle is hardly describable. All the members of the crew smoke lavishly, collect their underwear to be washed after landing and talk about home news.

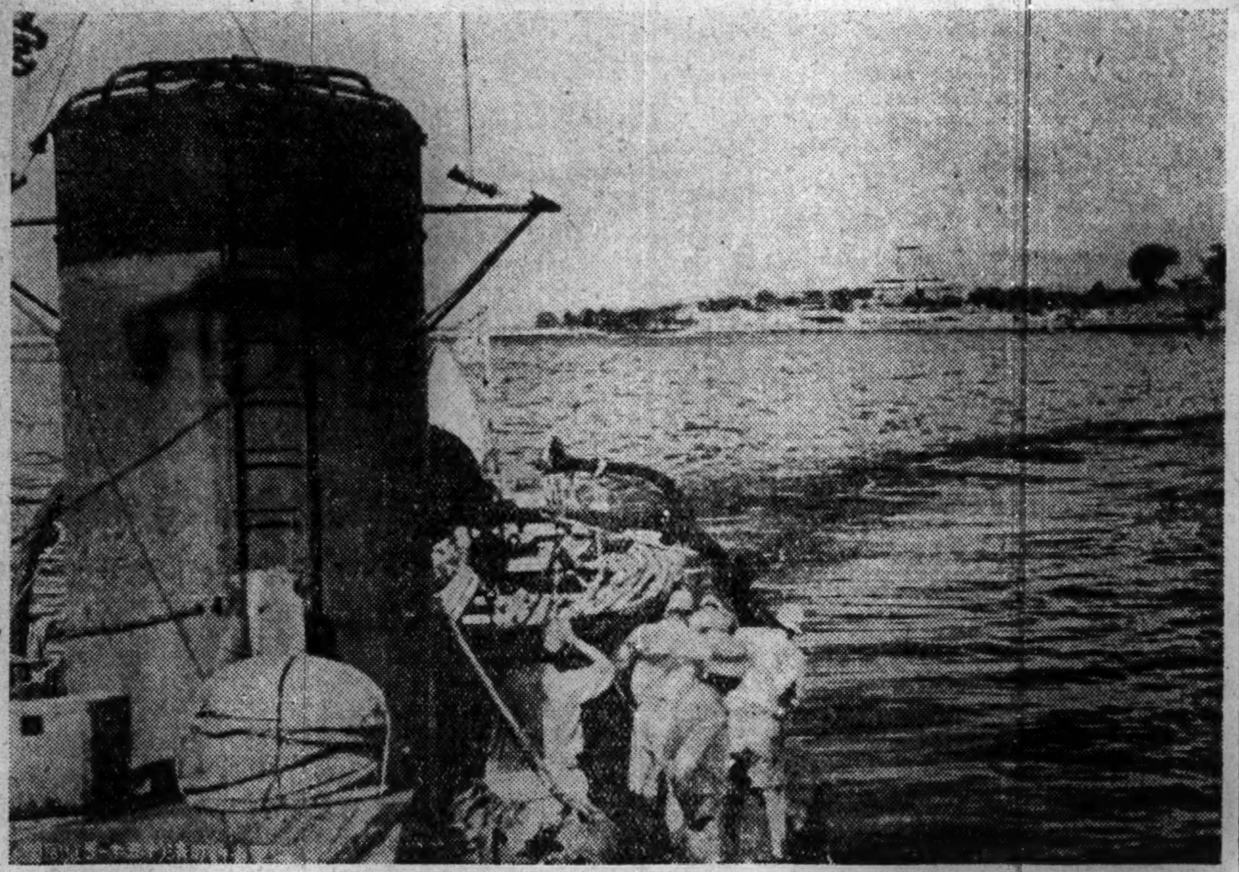
"When the submarine arrives safely at the base, ice is served. But we do not dare to eat it for some time like something too precious to be touched. The green of trees and grass, we see and the twittering of birds we hear after landing are also indescribably refreshing."

Captain G: "While in action, we rarely get the sun and our complexions become rather pale. But once on land we are soon sunburned. We feel something lacking in sleeping on a bed. Members of the crew are wishing 'tatami' be brought to this naval base."

Captain O: "Our feelings in the evening just previous to going out on an expedition is rather strange. We feel somewhat strained and pass the night silently. The members who sing in loud voices on usual days, sleep quietly. Perhaps they want to enjoy the last night of peaceful sleep, for they can hardly have a care-free sleep when in action."

Captain Y: "The members of the submarine crew are all at the prime of vigor and fighting spirit. You may expect more brilliant results of our actions in the future."

Japanese Naval Vessel in Selatar



A Japanese Naval vessel is shown in above photo entering the Seletar naval base, Shonanto, and approaching the Johore Causeway. Seletar was formerly the home of British warships in East Asia to back the imperialistic operations of Britain. Japanese warships are now at the naval base to bring peace and happiness to East Asiatic races. (Photo taken by cameraman Ninomiya of the Naval Press corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 371)

Kobe Notes

Aside from the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan's greatest undertaking at the present time is the completion of the super-express "bullet train" route from Tokyo to Shimonoseki. It is recalled that the scheme calls for the "bullet train" to travel between the two cities, at a distance of approximately 1,000 kilometers, in only nine hours.

Naturally, with the increased importance attached to Kobe port with the outbreak of the current war, a station must be made at Kobe. The initial plan did not include a station for the port city but merely for the tracks to pass through a tunnel under Mount Rokko. The plans were recently revised, however, and the scheduled Kobe station will be constructed near Nunobiki.

The site for the route through Kobe has already been mapped out and construction of the tunnel through Mt. Rokko, to be the longest in Japan, is already under way. The boring was begun from the former residence, well-known to even local foreigners, of Baron Kawasaki at Nunobiki, in December last year. The laborers have found the ground ideal for the construction of a tunnel.

As for the station at Kobe, the blueprints show it to be the largest railway station in Japan, or East Asia for that matter. The station, which will be built underground, is scheduled to be two kilometers in length and 70 meters in width. In times of emergency, the station may serve as a perfect air raid shelter capable of accommodating tens of thousands of people.

The Kobe municipal authorities are already drafting plans for the building of roads and street-car lines connecting the new station to the heart of the city and to the port especially.

When the plans do materialize, no one can tell exactly but the time will surely not be too far off what with the successive victories being achieved by the Imperial Forces in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The need of a speedy route of communication between Kobe and the capital will be made more urgent when the "treasure ships" laden with rich commodities and resources from the South begin arriving in the Kansai port regularly.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 7: Mr. G. Fust, Dr. Max Greindl, Mr. M. Hamano, Mr. Be de Hepperger, Mr. Ishii, Miss Y. Ishii, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ito, Mr. T. Katoh, Mr. J. Kawanabe, Mr. N. Kondo, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. T. Makino, Mr. T. Nabeshima, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. Y. Sanaga, Mr. and Mrs. S. Suzuki, Mr. T. Yamaguchi.

STRENUOUS FIGHTING IN JUNGLE IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 3)

to 15-inch sharpnel shooters, rapid-firers, bomb-throwers and heavy and light machine-guns.

Adopt Surprise Methods

"Just as we had expected, his shooting was reasonably accurate, with the discharges so terrific as though he had staked everything thereon. In the face of such a concentrated attack, it would be foolhardy for us to meet him in a frontal attack. It would be all the more out of line when we were so anxious to make a rapid advance. Then and there, we hit upon the plan of lateral attacks, which meant to take a roundabout way to surprise him.

"But as has already been mentioned, there were practically no roads permitting us to make such a detour, none whatever, even for the movement of a small group of men, let alone for any organized actions of a detachment. Yet there was no other way than to go through with it, road or no road, and to face whatever there was in store in the way of nature's obstruction. This was why we decided on an extended circling-in movement in which we were confronted with the problem of forming dare-devil bands of storm troops to negotiate the famous Malay jungles with the added obstacles of swamps, marshes and bridgeless rivers, which proved to be the hardest part of this campaign.

"In this undertaking, I came to join one of the parties going through one of the densest of the Malay jungles, known as the high jungle, during a siege in the northern part of the peninsula near the Thai border. From where we were, in the midst of the thick growth of vegetation, we did not see the sun's rays for three days, although it was shining as strongly as ever. I didn't know how many times I felt like falling down on the track, through sheer exhaustion, only my indomitable fighting spirit kept me up on my feet.

"After that we went through a gum forest. Then we came to a stretch of land full of small creeks, and negotiated them, one after another, over a single log-bridge, always carrying our bicycles on our shoulders. We found ourselves enveloped in very thick shrubbery, and after we had kept going through it for several hours, we came out suddenly in an open space about two acres wide. The entire space was buried deep underneath layers of dead grass and fallen leaves. All around there stood giant trees of great age, reaching up from 40 to 50 meters and measuring in circumference several arm stretches, with their enormous branches, interlocking, which made a huge dome to shield off the sky. Giant vines were interwoven in the thick shrubbery, the darkness making it appear as if we were trapped in the coils of pythons. And to give the place a still more eerie aspect, grass swished and rustled in a ghostlike manner as we brushed against it.

Man vs. Undergrowth

"The men began to cut the vines and bamboos to make the trail. They had to proceed in the direction indicated by the compass, and do this as quickly as possible. These thick growths presented a natural rampart, and in attacking it the men suffered innumerable cuts and bruises on face and hands, and their uniforms were torn practically to tatters. This was virtually a struggle for supremacy between man and plants which nature placed there to test our stamina. Valiantly and with grim determination the task was tackled and we came out triumphant.

"In this way we were able to gain about a meter and a half in a southerly direction. The same handicaps we repeatedly met and overcame, and when the dawn arrived, after having worked all day and night without a wink of sleep, we had only cleared our way through about 150 meters.

"All this time, there was deathly silence, except for the sounds made by our actions. There was no breeze either. My watch indicated that it was already 10 a.m., but there were no sun's rays. Practically no distinction was discernable between day and night. What rest we took was in a standing position or by reclining against our bicycles placed against some trees. Our throats were dry, but there was no water. It was not the heat, but what is called the jungle sultriness produced from the thick growth of vegetation, which assailed us. We prayed for a squall, but even if it had come, it could hardly seep down through this thick natural roof enough to satisfy us. Some men were seen licking their arms; they wanted to wet their parched tongues with their own perspiration.

Water at Last!

"When the natural wall had been finally pierced through, lo! there lay before us a swamp of about 20 meters width. In the swamp, water glistened between the layers of piled-up dead leaves. As one of the men tried to get down, he was warned with the command of 'dangerous! stop!' There is nothing more dangerous than a swamp suddenly appearing in a jungle, so perilous indeed that the person jumping in might readily sink into it, as if sucked into quicksand. 'Alright, let us sacrifice a couple of wheels,' cried an officer at the head of the company. Accordingly two bicycles weighted down with bundles of grass were thrown in. They did sink down, but halfway, which was a signal for our rousing 'Hurrah!' With cheers the men went in, holding their wheels on their shoulders, and wading through the murky water which reached up as high as their thighs. Our thirst was quenched for the first time in 17 hours!

"After this marshy tract our going was a little easier. Instead of giant trees and wild bamboos, the picture presented to us was a grassy area 3 to 4 meters deep in a thick forest of gaunt trees. Suddenly someone cried, 'python!' About 10 meters ahead, curled up on a brownish trunk, a giant snake, the size of a man's thigh in thickness was unwinding itself with an evil glitter in its small eyes. One of the men fired a shot, which apparently missed. A second, third and then a fourth shot broke the uncanny stillness. This ended the python's life and its head dangled down like a huge anchor rope.

"On the morning of the third day, our company lost its track completely. Then, after wandering helplessly in circles we again came across the dead python, which we had passed the previous evening, we realized for certain that we were lost. Our men were seized with unspeakable misgivings. They were split up into several batches of searchers and sent out in every possible direction to seek an outlet.

"The search cost us several extra hours when finally someone exclaimed, 'an elephant footprint!' We all rushed there, and by the light of a pocket lamp, found it was unmistakably an elephant's footprint, a long-sought animal track! The men had this as their only guide and could not afford to lose it again. By the light of their electric torches, they trailed it, picking up one footprint after another, which was sunk deep among the piles of dead leaves.

Journey's End

"Thus by conquering this jungle after 53 hours of hard fighting at a stretch, our picked company reached its destination. It was the place which had been figured out beforehand, somewhere on a by-road to come out directly on the enemy's flank. And it was this maneuver which enabled our men to become part of our successful encircling movement.

"In conclusion, altogether our Malay campaign represented, as in our other campaigns, a heart-rending desperate fight at its best, in which each and every one of us exerted supreme efforts, virtually leaving a trail of blood behind us. We fought against nature and enemy fire and men charged into the jaws of death to gain an objective.

"There was a corporal who went down like our traditional cherry blossoms. Single-handed he dashed into an enemy artillery nest, and snatching away a machine-gun from the astonished gunner, trained it on the fleeing troops and paved the way for our men to charge in, while he breathed his last, riddled with scores of bullets, but, still holding onto the weapon he had captured. Another artillery corporal who, with his right hand blown away by enemy shrapnel, yet managed to carry shells with his good hand and thrust them into the cannon one by one until he had fired 15 shots in all, to finally die the death of a hero. There was also another tractor operator who calmly fell fighting while keeping guard over his stranded machine. These are only a few of the valiant sacrifices made during the Malay campaign, many more I have heard about and actually witnessed with my own eyes.

"The storm tactics carried out at the sacrifice of those 'human bullets' proved a great surprise to our enemy, so overwhelming that he was too hard pressed to get away from it. When I met a Colonel Bernard, the Commander of the 45th Division, who was taken prisoner, he had the following to say in way of commenting upon our battering surprise attack:

"'We were confident that we would not lag behind the Japanese in the use of up-to-date firearms. Particularly in bombardment we were absolutely sure of our superiority. But when your men began to penetrate those jungles with flying colors, which even wild animals were fain to avoid, and negotiate those swamps and marshes which the natives themselves were afraid to traverse, and yet come charging forward with only bayonetted-rifles, what could I do but simply throw up the sponge? All our strategic calculations were upset by the extraordinary tactics employed in your surprise attacks. We were simply dumbfounded by your human bullet charges.' "

JEWS PREDOMINATE PROFESSIONS IN AFRICA

Official Statistics Show Unusual Facts in French Territories—Few in Military

Transocean

VICHY, March 5.—The predominance of Jews in the higher professions in the French North African possessions is revealed by official statistics.

According to these data, in Algeria, 130 of the 689 lawyers, 162 of the 938 medical doctors, 43 of the 203 dentists and 75 of the 399 pharmacists are Jews. In Tunis, 194 of the 312 lawyers, 121 of the 431 medical doctors, 24 of the 52 dentists and 30 of the 138 pharmacists are Jews. In Morocco, 37 of the 191 lawyers are Jews.

These figures contrast the high percentage of Jews in the important professions with the very small percentage of Jews who are in the combatant forces. In Algeria only 5,028 among the 121,411 service men are Jews, while in Tunisia there are 275 among the 20,053.

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VICTORY OF MUKDEN IS RECALLED TODAY

(Continued From Page 3)

I will attack the height with my own troops. Then I expect reinforcements to be sent to me from headquarters.'

"At that time the troops of General Osako, Commander of a unit of General Nogi's Army, were attacking the 203-Meter Hill.

"Marshal Oyama listened intently, and said only "Yes" when General Kodama finished talking. He never said any word of encouragement. He must have known the General's grim resolution.

Port Arthur Falls

"The fall of Port Arthur came on January 1, 1905.

"On January 25 General Nogi moved north at the head of his army to participate in the Battle of Mukden which started shortly afterward.

Shaho and Mukden stand eight miles apart in distance. Midway between the two towns runs the Hun river, which is from 100 to 200 meters wide.

"At the time we started operations against Mukden the river was frozen over, but investigation showed that the ice would be strong enough to walk upon until the first of March.

"We began preparations to cross the river after the middle of February. On February 20, we received orders to advance. The front was about 90 miles long. Our strength was 250,000 troops. The enemy had in the field divisions aggregating 350,000 troops.

"The battle was one of encirclement. As we closed in, we felt sure that we would win.

"The enemy was strongly entrenched. We, who were outnumbered, had great difficulty in pressing back the enemy troops. There were several regiments which were wiped out in their attacks on enemy positions.

"The unit led by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka, comprising the 33rd Infantry Regiment of Shizuoka, was one of those contingents which were wiped out. Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka's force found itself pitted against an enemy force seven times as large in number.

"The enemy force, whose lines had been penetrated by the Yoshioka unit, repeatedly counter-attacked, but the Japanese unit did not recede even an inch. The battle was so heavy that every officer and soldier in the Yoshioka unit was killed before reinforcements arrived to beat back the enemy.

"Every foreign military officer who watched this battle was hard pressed to find adequate words in praise of the officers and men of the Yoshioka unit. These foreign officers agreed to a man, however, that it was the bravery of the officers and men of the Yoshioka contingent which, despite the fact that it was almost helplessly outnumbered, so successfully kept the enemy of bay.

"It was our considered opinion that the outcome of the Battle of Mukden might not have been what it was if the 33rd regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka had not fought to the last. Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, Commander of the Second Army was prompt to announce to his troops the remarkable feat of the unit under Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka, who was posthumously promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Enemy's Costly Mistake

"The forces commanded by General Nogi had to fight under extremely difficult conditions. For a time they were in danger of being decimated. If they escaped annihilation it was because the enemy misjudged the organization of our positions. The enemy made a mistake in thinking that the troops on the right wing of our army formed its main body.

"The enemy threw all his available troops into the attack on what he had mistakenly considered the main strength of our army. The pressure upon them relieved. General Nogi's troops promptly advanced behind the enemy lines. It happened that one of the dust storms peculiar to Manchuria was then blowing. This immensely aided the movement of the Nogi Army.

"The enemy was compelled to retreat along the entire front.

"Unfortunately the forces of General Nogi were not large enough in number. This was responsible for the fact that the main body of the enemy army escaped complete entrapment and could retreat northward.

"Nevertheless, we obtained great results. More than 80,000 prisoners were taken by us in the battle for Mukden. It was agreed by all military observers that our victory in the Battle of Mukden would have been as definite as could be wished if our forces engaged in the fighting had only been stronger by at least one army division."

Manchoukuo Destined To Play Vital Role

(Continued from Page 8)

encouraged by the Government among its people.

In line with future developments the Government further plans to effect a general adjustment of the existing systems of control affecting production, distribution and prices in order to eliminate any duplication or wasted effort. Efficiency and the maximum display of the coordinated wartime economic strength of the country will be the sole consideration to be paid by the authorities in undertaking the overhauling of the economic control systems.

Last but not the least the smooth operation of wartime economy cannot be expected without a sound financial structure, a stabilized currency and popular confidence in the integrity of financial institutions. All domestic financial establishments have been instructed that whatever developments may occur, they are to take immediate and effective steps to allay any suspicions or fears that may be entertained by their clients.

The financial policy followed by the Government since the outbreak of the present war has had a most reassuring effect upon the nation, as is evident from the steady rise of bank and postal deposits and the smooth absorption of bonds. Adequate precautions, moreover, are being taken against inflation by the encouragement of savings, increased taxation and other measures designed to absorb the purchasing power of the people while adhering to the low-price policy.

Well Qualified

Thanks to its splendid achievements under the First Five-Year Industrial Development Plan and the valuable experiences gained from 10 years of controlled economy, Manchoukuo today finds itself well qualified to undertake a responsible role in the War of Greater East Asia. Its role as outlined above is mainly economic, but it offers it a golden opportunity for developing its rich natural resources with an intensity of effort surpassing its past endeavors. Manifold difficulties will have to be overcome in carrying out its aid-to-Japan program but if its past achievements offer any indication of its capabilities, this writer is convinced that given the same sincerity of purpose and sustained effort that characterized the execution of the First Five-Year Plan Manchoukuo will not fail in its new role.

Eastern U.S. Suffers From Oil Shortage As Submarines, Strikes Block Sea Routes

Deadly submarine activity and seamen's strikes along the Atlantic seaboard are causing a very serious shortage of oil in the eastern coastal sections of the United States, observers here declared.

Basing their opinions upon the facts that 95 per cent of the oil consumed in eastern United States was shipped across the Gulf of Mexico or northward up the Atlantic coast from Latin-American countries and that these waters were filled with marauding Axis submarines, these observers also pointed out that strikes of crews of more than 12 American tankers now at Maracaibo, Venezuela, which is one of the important South American oil-producing countries, will have a most serious effect upon the flow of oil to North America.

American Seamen Strike

A Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires reported that the seamen of the American tankers in the Venezuelan port went on strike when they failed to gain their demands for higher wages on the ground of increased submarine risks.

Between January 1 and March 7, according to a D.N.B. report from Berlin, German submarines have sunk 98 Allied vessels aggregating 663,500 tons, including 56 tankers totaling 355,550 tons, in the Atlantic sea-lanes along the coasts of the United States and the Latin-American countries.

PAN-AMERICAN FINANCE HEADS' MEET CANCELLED

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 25.—The meeting of Pan-American ministers of finance, which was agreed upon in the course of the Rio de Janeiro conference, will not take place in the near future, stated Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the American Secretary of the Treasury, at yesterday's press conference in Washington.

This meeting was, inter alia, to deal with a United States proposal to create an international currency, for all the Pan-American States on dollar basis.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Pan-American Governments had to solve more urgent problems first. The problem of a uniform currency for the whole of America, he continued, was so manifold and complicated that a practical solution in wartime was almost impossible.

Japanese Civilization Spreads With Sea Traffic

(Continued from Page 8)

said never to have lost their national conciousness while expanding overseas, quite unlike the business-minded Phoenicians. Moreover, Greek civilization, as was the case of ours of ancient times, had assimilated other systems. I remember, I read many years ago in a translation of commercial history that the houses of the wealthy Athenians were made of Macedonian timber, the floors spread with Babylonian carpets, the walls adorned with Thracian pictures, and rooms decorated with African ivory and gold; and that they slept in Corinthian beds using Carthagian pillows. This led me to imagine that the houses of the Court officials in the Nara period of Japan were as diverse as the Athenians. The Greeks before long evolved a culture of their own. The Japanese, too, have passed through such a stage.

No Boundary

There is, however, a character peculiar to Japanese civilization which is substantially different from that of the Greek or that of the West and the East as well. That is to say, it has from the outset developed as the civilization of the whole country, without the beginnings in cities or towns as was the case in the West. To elaborate, most old towns in the West were surrounded by walls while in Japan they were not so—which factor, in a sense, symbolizes that so far as Japanese civilization was concerned there was no boundary between towns and districts. Whereas in Europe the civilization of a State disappeared with the fall of its walled capital, the culture of Japan, being immune from that disability, continued to grow.

Contrary to general belief, Western civilization has been short of originality and been more of an imitative nature. The civilizations of all Western countries are almost identical, for they are based on the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome. This similarity was intensified with the progress of intercourse between the countries of continental Europe. But we find that Chinese civilization is rather autonomous; that its system is unique. Although it is chiefly based on the Han culture, it has multifarious phases because of the various tribes constituting the country's population.

To sum up, Japanese civilization in its early stage had much of the complexity of the Chinese civilization, but between the Nara period and the beginning of Heian era, it became quite independent from the system of the continental one. With the revival of foreign intercourse in the mediaeval ages, complications again arose. But the Ashikaga period found the system of civilization on a pure Japanese footing.

Proof of Self-Reliance

It grew more complex toward the close of the Age of Civil Wars under the influence of Namban (South Sea) civilization; but in the middle of the Tokugawa period all the purely Japanese modes of civilization that had been created since the Heian period were put into systematic forms. That was due to the fact that the autonomous nature which is characteristic of Japanese civilization grew more powerful as the years progressed. It was a proof of the nation's self-reliance.

Japan has made rapid advancement since the Meiji era which is ascribable to its entry anew into the arena of international intercourse, making the most use of it both culturally and materially. Therefore, it is clear that Japan has been incessantly stimulated by marine intercourse and that there is no power or a combination of powers conceivable that can terminate the history of Japan—a sea-footed nation of 3,000 years' standing.

(The End)

U.S. Music Lovers Hit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—The United States War Production committee has issued a decree prohibiting the manufacture of radio apparatus and phonographs for private use after April 22, according to a United Press report received here today.

Gunji Explores Chishima Islands

(Continued From Page 4)

Jutaro Komura. He therefore wrote a letter, and smuggled it to the captain of an American trading vessel, asking him to hand it to the Japanese representative. Later the letter reached Komura, and Gunji's idea found practical expression in the eleventh article of the Peace Treaty.

After two years of imprisonment, Gunji returned to Japan. The Chishima Islands had been opened up to Japanese merchants, and with the commercial development of the islands, Gunji's work was ended. He was an explorer, not a merchant. The fruit of his labors may be seen in the present extensive development of the Chishima Islands. The fishery revenue alone is worth ¥80,-000,000 a year.

On August 15, 1925, Gunji died at Odawara after an adventurous life of 66 years. His grave is at the Honmon Temple in Ikegami, Tokyo. On Shumshu Island, a memorial tower in his honor stands on Gunji Hill, overlooking Kataoka Bay.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 8)

(Red Horizon), 1921; Karera no Yuku Ho e (Toward the Direction They are Going), 1923; and Teibo Toppa Suru Nami (Waves Spilling Over the Embankment), 1926.

Despite the fact that Kuchu no Geito is a story that was written at the time he was most deeply preoccupied with socialism, it is not a particularly minute and profound study along this line. But considered in the light of the various points mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, it can nonetheless be said to constitute one of his most excellent works, though in the matter of scope and volume it is only a short story.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

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NEW LEGAL TENDER FOR CHINA CURRENCY

Yen Rate Now Quoted Only in Terms of Central Reserve Bank

Marking an epochal change in the Japanese monetary policy for Central China, the Yokohama Specie Bank exchange rate on China was revised to be quoted only in terms of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes and the official relation between the yen and the Chungking currency was severed, according to a communique issued last Saturday by the financial commissioner of the Japanese Government stationed in Shanghai. The new system was put into effect Monday and the exchange rate of the yen against 100 yuan was set at ¥20, selling, and ¥21⅛, buying, on the same day.

The marking revision of the currency policy for Central China was effected as a result of repeated negotiations between Kazuo Aoki, a financial adviser to the National Government of the Chinese Republic at Nanking, and the Japanese authorities there. Although the Yokohama Specie Bank will no longer quote the yen rate on China in terms of the old fapi, exchange between the Japanese Army scrip and the legal tender of the Chungking regime will still be conducted on the basis of the market quotation on the continent.

Hitherto the exchange rate of the Japanese chartered bank on China had been set in terms of both Nanking and Chungking currencies, the new and old fapi being treated in equal terms. The system was effective even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the quotation of ¥1 Army scrip against fapi, new and old, for example, was fixed at four yuan on December 15.

Confidence in China Bank Grows

The continuous stream of the news of Japanese victories has caused a favorable effect on Nanking currency so that the confidence of the general public in the Central Reserve Bank of China notes has continued to grow intensified day after day and month after month. The circulation of the new fapi moved upward at an accelerated tempo and the sphere in which it is used as the main medium of exchange became wider. On the other hand, repeated defeats of the British and American forces in East Asia has dealt a severe blow to the economic foundation of the Chungking regime so that the public trust in its legal tender is now steadily declining.

Reflecting such circumstances, the value of the Japanese Army scrip continued to rise, especially since the turn of the year and the exchange rate of a ¥1 Army scrip against fapi reached the high level of five yuan on February 25. In these circumstances, the Japanese Government has come to revise its monetary policy regarding Central China in an endeavor to maintain the value of the Army scrip at a reasonable point. The new action also aims at the prevention of the diminishing confidence in the old fapi from bringing about an unfavorable effect on the price level in occupied China. The attention of economic experts here, however, is being focused on the point that the new system does not prohibit the circulation of the old fapi in the Japanese-controlled areas.

Closer Cooperation

According to the Chugai special dispatch from Shanghai, the cooperation between Japanese and Chinese traders and industrialists in the city has been becoming closer since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. It has recently been decided, for instance, that coal distribution in Shanghai would be placed under the supreme superintendence of the China Affairs Board. Under the distribution plan drafted by the board, coal supply to Japanese quarters will be controlled by the Coal Federation and the distribution to the International Settlement and the French Concession by a similar agency of Chinese dealers.

The Chugai cable also reports that negotiations are now being conducted between the Japanese and Chinese spinners concerning their cooperation in the manufacture and distribution field of fiber goods. Similiar collaboration movements are progressing in silk reeling as well as other industries in Shanghai.

U.S. DEPENDS ON S. AMERICA FOR MUNITIONS SUPPLIES

Cannot Defend Western Hemisphere Without Aid of Neighbors

William S. Knudsen, director of the United States Munition Supply Bureau, whimpered for an increased supply of munition resources from South America in his special newspaper article which appeared simultaneously in all leading papers of Latin American countries, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 6. In his article Mr. Knudsen points out the wideness of the extent of his country's dependence on South America for a supply of munition resources, and appealed for their increased zeal and collaboration, declaring that the industry of the United States will be totally incapacitated without their aid in the defense of the western hemisphere from attacks by the Axis nations. Mr. Knudsen discloses the following interesting figures showing the degree of dependence of the United States on its southern neighbors.

"The United States depends on Mexico for the supply of 67 per cent of antimony ore consumption, on Argentina for 60 per cent of skins and hides, and on Mexico for 50 per cent and on Chile and Peru for 12 per cent of lead respectively. The total United States copper imports from Central and South America in 1941 amounted to 500,000 tons, while manganese ore imports in the same year from Brazil were no less than 18 per cent of the total consumption. Mineral resources of the southwestern Pacific now having fallen into the hands of the Japanese the United States in future will be compelled to depend on Bolivia for a vast quantity of tin, and on Dutch Guinea for 60 per cent of its bauxite consumption."

It is reported that the Washington Government is sparing no effort to put itself into the good graces of its southern neighbors to boost importation of these strategic materials so vital to its war industry.

U.S. LACKS MATERIAL FOR LONG WAR

Enemy Now Gradually Feeling Effects of East Asia War on Its Supplies of Vital Strategic Goods

Recent cable reports relayed from Lisbon and Buenos Aires indicate that the United States is gradually feeling the effects of the War of Greater East Asia on its material resources. So far from throttling Japan by economic means, it is now finding itself decidedly on the defensive under the economic blockade imposed on it by the Japanese Navy.

As the press here commented at the time, the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as Lord Privy Seal in the Churchill Cabinet was intended by the British Government to curry favor with the Soviet Union so that the Soviets may be induced to continue the struggle with Germany and to enter the War of Greater East Asia if possible. It is recalled that at the Atlantic conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last summer a plan for a long war against the Axis Powers was reported to have been formulated. President Roosevelt in his broadcast speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington on February 23 said that the tasks before the United States were systematization of the munitions industry and continued aid to the Allied forces including the army of Chiang Kai-shek.

Arms Must Be Sent

In order that a long war may be fought, arms and ammunition must be supplied without stop to Chungking and the Soviet Union. Both Britain and the United States are relying on the Soviet Union to do their fighting for them but this can be done only if they are able to supply the Soviets with the needed arms and ammunition. Since Britain has its hands full defending itself, the role of supplier devolves on the United States alone. Whether the United States will be able to continue the supply or not, therefore, will determine the fighting strength of the Allied forces.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States boasted that it had no less than three routes by which it could supply munitions to the Soviet Union; namely, the one via the Arctic and extending to Archangel and Murmansk; the one via Vladivostok and the one via Iran and reaching the coast of the Caspian Sea. Since then, the Vladivostok route has become out of the question. With Singapore in Japanese hands, the use of the Persian Gulf has also become precarious. Nor is the route to Archangel and Murmansk at all safe with German submarines lying in wait for enemy freighters.

Even on the assumption that these routes could be negotiated without danger, it is another question whether the arms and ammunition sought can be manufactured as planned. It is a well-known fact that the United States is suffering from a shortage of skilled labor and labor disputes. Its arms expansion program is ridiculed even at home as mere bogey figures which can scare only children.

No Imports

More serious still, the United States is heavily handicapped by the cessation of imports of vital raw materials for its munitions industry. The straitened circumstances in which this arrogant country is now finding itself on account of the complete stoppage of tin and rubber supplies from the southwestern Pacific area have often been mentioned in press dispatches and interpretative articles. What has the United States done to meet this serious situation?

The United States has been consuming 600,000 metric tons of rubber in peacetime and seems to have stocks enough to last another year and a half. Over that amount it would have to depend on increased rubber plantations and synthetic rubber to cover its increasing needs. In 1940 the United States Government sought the opinions of manufacturers and chemists connected with the rubber industry regarding the possibilities of the synthetic industry. The Du Pont Company replied that even with Government subsidy no promise could be made as to just how much synthetic rubber could be supplied to the munition industry. A chemist, on the other hand, replied that if he were given 18 months in which to do so he could turn out synthetic rubber at the rate of 100,000 metric tons a year.

It is reported that the United States has arranged to import tin ore from Bolivia and smelt it at a certain city in Texas. But considering that it has consumed more than 50 per cent of the world's output, the entire Bolivian output will not suffice to cover one-third of the total American demand.

Not Enough Supplies

At any rate, it is clear that some amounts of rubber and tin have been obtained by the United States since the outbreak of the war but there are other materials which it does not produce in sufficient quantities and which it requires as much as tin and rubber for its defense industry. Manganese, nickel, tungsten, platinum and a score of other vital strategic materials have been obtained by the United States mainly in imports. The United States naturally has been the first to note this fact and has been concerned over the situation for some years. For instance, J. A. Raush in his book "The Strategic Mineral Supplies" warns the people of the United States of the country's deficiency in these materials.

To be sure, the United States produces 90,000,000 metric tons of iron. About 1 per cent, however, of manganese is required to make steel. The manganese ore found in America is of quite an inferior quality and, moreover, the whole country produces only about 100,000 metric tons. It therefore depends on imports from the Soviet Union, the Gold Coast, Cuba, Brazil and India. The manganese-producing centers in Russia, however, have been occupied by the Germans and no supply is therefore coming from the Soviets. Imports from the Gold Coast are attended with much danger as German submarines are active in the Dakar area. The difficulties of obtaining goods from India are obvious. Only Cuba and Brazil remain as sources of supply. But they together produce only 60 000 metric tons a year. Even if the home output is added to this, the total comes to only 160,000 metric tons. Making a conservative estimate of only 900 000 metric tons as the total annual consumption in the United States, the total supply can cover not even 20 per cent of the demand. Moreover, there is no substitute or synthetic substance for manganese.

Outlook Gloomy

As the United States had quite early bought some of the raw materials it needs but could not obtain at home, there are stocks enough to last a year or so. But after that the outlook is gloomy for the United States defense industry. It is frantically building aircraft, tanks and warships but it has not yet set its hand to the construction of the seven 60,000-ton battleships. A United States which had been complaining of the shortage of iron and steel even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia must be finding the shortage even more acute with the 60,000-ton battleship building program staring it in the face.

The United States is said recently to have advanced a loan of $500,000,000 to Chungking and $1,000,000,000 to the Soviet Union. But gold does not turn into arms or ammunition by transmutation. In fact, the representatives of the Chungking Government at Washington are saying that what Chungking needs is not money but arms and ammunition. They are hinting that in the present circumstances the Chiang Kai-shek regime cannot carry on much longer. President Roosevelt once made the historic gesture that it is a mistake for Japan which produces only a small quantity of iron to defy the United States which produces 90,000,000 metric tons of iron. How is he now to cover the deficiency in various vital strategic materials from which the United States war industry is gradually coming to suffer? The long war program of the United States may well collapse on account of the difficulties in obtaining the necessary raw materials.

NEW BILL DRAFTED FOR FISHING CONTROL

Whole Industry to Be Brought Under Setup Now Being Considered

Parallel with the Agrarian Organization Bill a new Fishery Organization Bill is being drafted by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry scheduled to be submitted to the next Diet, according to the Asahi. The Ministry had previously drafted the Aquatic Industry Control Ordinance for a new structure in the pelagic fishing industry. As a counter scheme to complete the new setup of the entire fishing industry of the country another plan for a new order in coastal fishing industry is being drafted. Needless to say the fishing industry is one of the most vital sources of food for the people of this nation at war, and to improve the fish catch is one of paramount importance.

The deepsea fishing industry is by far the most important of the two branches of the industry, comprising as much as 80 per cent of the total fish haul of the country, and claiming 95 per cent of the total fishermen population. To help the industry realize its fullest objective the Ministry had already taken recourse to strengthen this branch of the fishing industry.

Points in New Plan

A plan now under contemplation by the Ministry to be applied to the coastal fishing industry contains the following points:

(1) Coastal fishermen shall be consolidated into one strong association.

(2) Liberalism and Semitic ideas must be uprooted from the new association. It is the duty of the new association to collaborate with the Government and the need of the nation, and all fishermen will be called upon to join the association. The new association will be managed by the Fuehrer principles.

(3) The Central Association of Coastal Fishery will formulate a comprehensive plan for the production of aquatic products for all coastal regions of the country in cooperation with the Government scheme. Subsidiary associations of provinces, in collaboration with the central association, shall conduct control in their respective provinces for the increase of fish haul and other aquatic products.

(4) Distribution of crude oil and other materials required by fishing circles will be made through the new association. Fish catches will also be collected through the organized channels for the proper distribution to consumers.

The new Government project casts a rosy prospect for the fishing industry as well as general consumers inasmuch as it promises an increased catch and supply by means of most effective use of oil, other materials and labor, as well as righting the channels of fish distribution.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	+ .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.4	..
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.2	+ .80
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.54	+ .04
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.60	+ .05

STAFF PERSONNEL SHIFTED TO COPE WITH WAR NEEDS

Reshuffle of Directors and Chiefs Made for Ministry Improvement

Announcement of a shift composing five directors of bureaux and several chiefs of sections of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry was gazetted on March 9. This step is taken as a prelude to a movement to propel the improvement of the administration of the Ministry to cope with new requirements brought about by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Asahi.

By the new reshuffle Ryoichi Kishi is shifted to the directorship of the equiline affairs bureau from the directorship of the agricultural affairs bureau, Einosuke Ishii, to the directorship of the agricultural affairs bureau from the directorship of the silk bureau, Shuntaro Inoue to the directorship of the silk bureau from the directorship of the Osaka Forestry Bureau, Shoichi Terada, former member of the Total War Institute, is made director of the aquatic products bureau, and Shoichi Nishimura, chief of the general affairs section of the foodstuff bureau, is made director of the Osaka Forestry Bureau, coucurrently with director of the Osaka Foodstuff Office.

The shift also resulted in the resignation of two directors, namely, Senkichi Awaya, of the equiline affairs bureau, and Azusa Hiraoka, of the aquatic products bureau.

The announcement also included inter-ministerial and ultra-ministerial reshuffle of several section chiefs of the Ministry.

MANGANESE SUPPLY UP

Subsidy Given to Spur Arrival Of Mineral

An increase of 50 per cent in the arrival of manganese on the market was registered in January and February, 1942, says the Nippon Kogyo.

To encourage manganese production in the first three months of the year, the usual slack season, the Imperial Manganese Company, with approval of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, has been giving subsidies to spur the arrival of this mineral. The policy reportedly has effected a very desirable result, filling producers with bright optimism. Arrivals of manganese in January and February have shown a 50 per cent increase over normal arrivals for the same months. Encouraged by the result, the Imperial Manganese Company reportedly is formulating further projects.

RANGOON OCCUPATION BOOSTS SHARE LIST

Kanegafuchi Spinning, New, Hits New High of ¥100.90 In Short-Term Section

In favorable reaction to the complete occupation of Rangoon, capital of Burma, which was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday morning, prices of almost all listed wares moved upward on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the morning as well as afternoon sessions. Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, reached the high level of ¥100.90 at one time on the short-term market, especially brisk buying sentiment pervading the issue.

With a similar tendency developing in other textiles, Teikoku Rayon, new, opened at ¥92.60 in the morning session, but a high quotation of ¥93.50 was hit when the afternoon session came to a close. On the long-term market also, a rise of ¥1.10 was seen in Fuji Gas Spinning, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, and Kurashiki Silk, and an advance of ¥0.70 in Japan Hemp.

In the heavy industrial section of the long-term market, Hitachi Iron Works stepped up ¥0.90; Niigata Iron Works, Uraga Dock and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ranging from ¥0.30 to ¥0.40; Showa Electro-Chemical ¥0.70 and its new ¥0.50.

Closing quotations of major issues in the afternoon session of the short-term market follow: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.90; N.Y.K. ¥108.40; its new ¥93.40; Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.60; its new ¥100.20, Japan Steel Tubing ¥74.70 and S.M.R. ¥70.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)				68.0
Do. new (25)				38.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.9	u .8		156.7
Do. new (25)		d .1	100.5	101.4
Teikoku Rayon (50)			104.9	....
Do. new (37½)			94.4	94.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.4	u .3	34.9	34.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			76.0	76.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.4	u .1	109.9	108.2
Do. new (37½)			94.6	93.6
O. S. K. (50)		d .4	100.2	....
Do. new (37½)		u .2		98.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.4			83.3
Do. new (25)	54.8	u .7	54.5	....
Uraga Dock (50)	87.1	u .5		88.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.9	u .2	102.2	103.2
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	u .1		74.5
Steel Tube (50)	75.3	u .5	75.7	76.1
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)				63.5
Japan Soda (25)		u .3		31.1
Japan Oil (50)	79.9	u .1	80.3	79.6
Karafuto Oil (50)		u .4		52.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	132.2	131.3	131.9
N. Y. K., old	108.5	108.7	108.5	108.4
N. Y. K., new	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.6	155.8	155.6	155.6
Do. new	99.7	100.5	99.6	99.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.6	93.5	92.6	100.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.5	71.9	73.5
S. M. Railway	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.2	101.5	101.2	101.3
Hitachi Works	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.2
Japan Steel Tube	74.5	74.8	74.5	74.7
Japan Oil	79.3	79.5	79.3	79.5
Japan Mining	61.4	61.4	61.2	61.0
Manchurian Ind.	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3

1937-42 INVESTMENTS REACH ¥30,000,000,000

Capital Went for Munitions, Production, Development On Continent

Capital invested for industrial enterprises in the past four and a half years since the commencement of the China Incident to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia approximates the ¥30,000,000,000 mark. The amount includes shares and corporate debentures issued, and loans extended by banks and trust companies to the industry. Even if due deductions are made for amounts double-accounted the net invesment is estimated at no less than ¥25,000,000,000, most of which was laid out in munition industry, basic industry, for other productive expansion programs, and for the development of the continent.

Sources of supply of capitals by years are shown in the following table (unit: ¥1,000,000):

Year	Debenture	Share	Loans by banks and trust companies	Total
1937	18	1,038	1,005	2,063
1938	735	1,889	1,353	3,978
1939	1,818	2,402	3,036	7,257
1940	1,728	3,005	3,547	8,282
1941	2,650	2,476	2,695	7,822
Total	6,952	10,812	11,637	29,403

Amounts of funds raised by countries and by sources of supply are as follows:

Sources	Japan	Manchoukuo	China
Debentures	3,733	2,619	700
Shares	10,209	478	124

Loans extended by banks and trust companies amounted to ¥10,884,000,000 and ¥753,000,000 respectively.

Chosen Production Up

The industrial production of Chosen for 1941 amounted to ¥1,870,000,000 according to an official report of the Government-General, showing an increase of ¥375,000,000 or 25 per cent over the figure for the preceding year, demonstrating the rapid progress made by the industry of the country, says the Nikkan Kogyo. Seventy-five per cent or ¥1,490,000,000 of the total was produced by larger factories, while ¥383,000,000 or 25 per cent by "fireside industry."

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INDUSTRIAL CENTER RETAINED IN JAPAN

Kishi Speaks on Problems Facing Small Traders in New Structure

Speaking at the gathering of businese leaders in Kansai which was given last Saturday at the Hotel New Osaka, Osaka, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi declared that the center of the heavy industry in East Asia should be laid in Japan, China and Manchoukuo. The Minister also opined that the resources in the southern regions would be supplied to this country in significant quantities in two years and disclosed that the products from these areas would not be included in the general material mobilization scheme for the 1941 fiscal year.

Minister Kishi came from Tokyo to the industrial city by train on February 7 in order to exchange views with economic leaders in Kansai on various commercial and industrial problems confronting this country. He was accompanied by Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Trade Bureau, Takeshige Ishiguro, director of the Price Bureau, Masatake Toyoda, director of the Promotion Bureau, and Shigeyoshi Kajiwara, director of the Fiber Bureau.

New Structure Problems

During his speech at the meeting held in the Hotel New Osaka, Mr. Kishi touched on the problems of the new structure for the smaller manufacturers and traders, materials supply from the South and price situation at home. Some businessmen present proposed that steps should be taken by the Government to enable surplus small industrialists to advance to the southern regions with the dual views of paving the way for the establishment of the new economic structure at home and promoting light industry in the occupied areas. They also urged the Government officials to create a liaison agency among the industrial control associations which have been or will be established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

In reply to these proposals from business circles, the Commerce and Industry Minister recognized the necessity to spur the advance of small industrial firms to the South, but he declared that the leading firms had to be kept in Japan Proper, continuing as follows:

Long-Sighted View Needed

"The strengthening of the Japan's national defense is prerequisite to the development of natural resources which are indispensably needed for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the smooth distribution of them to constituent-countries of the sphere. The heavy and light industries of this country will become strikingly big in 15 or 20 years and for this reason all economic problems must be handled from such a long-sighted view.

"Athough some people criticize the function of the key industrial control associations, the Government will make efforts to strengthen the foundation of these legal organizations, and order the establishment of additional control agencies in the near future. The projected consolidation of the smaller traders and manufacturers aims at the expansion of the total productivity of this country and the rationalization of the distribution of vital commodities."

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U.S. WOOL SHORTAGE AFFECTS HOME LIFE

Imports From Argentina Take Downward Trend Since Turn Of the Year

Due to an increasing demand for woven goods for munition purposes and lack in bottoms necessary for importing wool from South American countries and Australia, the United States will be forced to resort to various measures for curtailing to an extreme extent the civilian demand, reports a Domei Buenos Aires dispatch dated February 6 quoting the Rayon Organon, an American magazine.

According to the announcement by the magazine, during last week the munition orders occupied 25 per cent of the whole productive capacity of the woolen industry, 25 per cent of the spinning industry and 5-10 per cent of the rayon industry and are tending toward a further rise, thus necessitating cutting down the civilian demand as much as possible.

U.S. Wool Deficit Seen

The wool demand for the munition industry of this year will rise to 310,000 tons from last year's 270,000 tons, while the civilian demand for the material will be decreased from last year's 204,000 tons to 136,000 tons for this year, estimate the Government quarters, according to the magazine. Thus both munition and civilian demands amount to 446,000 tons of wool this year, while the average annual output of wool in that country was some 200,000 tons in the pre-war years, making a deficit of about 200,000 tons which must be supplied by importation or by other means.

In view of the above circumstances strenuous efforts will be made by the Government for the importation of wool from Argentina, other South American countries and Australia. However, the United States of America is confronted with a serious shortage of shipping—necessary for importation. Because of convenience in transportation much is expected of Argentine wool.

However, the Argentine wool-exporting capacity is not more than 140,000 short tons—only one-third of the United States estimated demand for wool for this year. The Argentine exportation of wool to the United States during the last three years follows:

1938-29	64,000 bales
1939-40	146,000 "
1940-41	355,000 "

Argentine Exports Trend Down

As is clearly indicated the Argentine supply of wool to the United States has been on a gradual increase in the past three years, but with the turn of the new year, the trend took a sudden turn, 64,500 bales only being exported from Argentina to the United States in the period between October, last year, and the end of January, 1942, as against 98,200 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Meanwhile, the Government has decided to adopt the national uniform, "Victory suits", the dispatch states, for the purpose of economizing in the use of wool to the extent of 400,000-500,000 tons annually. The adoption of this system is nothing more than to aim at the moral effect as the amount saved will be negligible, and at the same time the step is understood to indicate clearly an acute shortage the United States is suffering in fiber goods, concludes the dispatch.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 9
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,964,742
Over Issues	264,742
Deposits	623,0 8
Loans	555,152

Bill Clearings

March 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	106,789	102,536
Balance	32,577	22,220

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

Army Day

Today, again, we celebrate Army Day in memory of the victory our arms achieved over the Russian army at Mukden 37 years ago. Since then March 10 has always stood out in our calendar as one of the red-letter days. We have celebrated the Day each year with a renewed sense of appreciation and full consciousness of the destiny that the nation set out to develop on the mainland through its assertion of right against aggressive Tsarist Russia.

But in no year, through the past generation, have we observed this national holiday with a deeper sense of national responsibility than today. This responsibility comes of the pledge we have taken ourselves and of the pledge we have made to other peoples of East Asia.

A review of the past three months, brief enough as the days and nights are counted, but a period of tremendous upheaval and change that, it is said, is more significant and eventful than any ordinary century, can only give us one conclusion. That is to say, we always accomplish what we set out to do.

Less confident was our nation in 1904-5. Japan staked on the war all she had and all she could muster. But the struggle into which she plunged was almost too big for her strength. More than once our forces took the field even when they were far outnumbered. In more respects than one our army was out-equipped. Even against these odds our men won. It was a series of brilliant victories.

After the war with Russia, foreign observers and students tried to account for the success of Japanese arms in some scientific way or another. When the present War of Greater East Asia is done and finished, no less attempts will no doubt be made to explain Japan's success. But to all Japanese the secret of their success is simple. They know they win because they have the will to win. They know, also, that their country never fights unless its own safety is jeopardized. Their national power arises out of the consciousness that they are offering their service in the noblest cause.

So it is interesting to learn that British statesmanship is getting alarmed at the apathy from which the British seem unable to shake themselves, with regard to the war. London newspapers have been observing that Britain is slowly falling into apathetic qualm. They demand some "form of crusade" to light a flame throughout Britain.

Hardly surprising. They must still think Albion's white shores are impervious to external attack as long as their mighty navy sails the seas. Singapore was far away. Australia is even farther away. In the first place, Britain never had them, to start with.

As we celebrate this day, we look back over a span of more than a generation, and remember what took place in Manchuria by way of a deadly struggle. In the next moment we turn and look through the vista that has opened before us. The road leads far. But the situation is not disheartening. In Manchuria after the war with Russia, Japan had to build alone, and that often while contending with the forces that then ruled the country. In the new region where Japan's next outlook opens, there are seen friends willing to lend their helping hands. Above all, there is better understanding among them. The outlook is very encouraging.

Fall of Rangoon

It was announced yesterday morning, as already reported in our last issue, that Imperial Army Forces operating in Burma completely took possession of Rangoon last Sunday morning. Although the capture of Rangoon had not been unexpected for some time, this news coming from the front whence information has of late been far from abundant, must be received with full satisfaction throughout the country.

The Burma campaign was foreshadowed when Japanese land units advanced into Victoria Point on December 14. But through the following weeks nothing was known about military operations in that direction until on January 19 the Japanese Forces took possession of Tavoy. Then for the first time was it revealed that the Japanese army units had advanced into Burma from two directions, the one northward from Victoria Point and the other from across the Thai border.

Rangoon was placed under Japanese fire for the first time on December 23 when Japanese bombers raided the enemy airfield near the port town. Two days later a second air raid took place and from that time on, Japanese assaults on Rangoon became more frequent and increasingly heavier. On February 10 the Japanese Forces captured the strategic town of Martaban. A week later they occupied Bilin after smashing through the British defenses around Thaton.

Following the capture of Bilin, information from the Burmese front became less. Although some indications were given from time to time of the progress of Japanese arms and repeated aerial raids by Japanese planes over Rangoon and other military bases in Burma, there was a marked lapse in the stream of news flowing out of Burma. The public here, however, always confident of the situation, awaited the fall of Rangoon which had been considered only a question of time.

With the occupation of Rangoon, the Japanese campaign in Burma has attained its main object. The capture of the Burmese port was found of vital importance to the war Japan was determined to carry to the conclusion with Chungking. Rangoon no longer figuring as a factor in the anti-Japanese alignment, Chungking now will have to look for some other route to India or for some other sources of supplies, if its anti-Japanese front is to depend, as it has done, upon external aid. Japan in assailing Rangoon had her eyes more on Chungking than on Britain, although her advance into the country has been opposed by the British forces all through the way. The promises Chungking had made of cooperating with the British in Burma were of the same quality as those promises which British statesmen have been holding forth to other countries.

As the outcome of the fall of Rangoon, Japan now takes a new position with regard to Britain and Chungking. The former must now descend in the strategic scale of Japan, while the latter looms into sight as Japan's single opponent in this direction. Japan at Rangoon now pauses scanning the horizon. Her next move will no doubt be determined by the situation to be unfolded before her eyes. But it may be assumed that her back now turns on Chungking and her eyes turn westward to India. For when the so-called Burma Road has been paralyzed, as undoubtedly it already has, the Japanese Forces need hardly anticipate any difficulties from the remaining portion of the road. On the other hand Japan is out to settle her argument, once for all, with Britain, who is to be expelled from East Asia. When so much is known of the intention of Japanese arms, the conclusion seems fairly clear.

No account of the Japanese campaign in Burma will be complete without reference to the friendly collaboration given by Thailand and by sections of the Burmese people. Although fuller information is yet to be had, we have been apprised of the spirit with which the people of Burma have been helping our men. The best evidence of this situation has just been given from London which reports that the British are puzzled at the indifference with which the Burmese look on the British adverses. This is least surprising to any of us here. When the war clouds have rolled away from the face of Burma, we shall no doubt learn more of what has been done by the Burmese populace. Its tales will no doubt form one of the most pleasing chapters in the account of the campaign which has just been brought to its first stage. Meanwhile, we can only express our appreciation. Nor should we fail to add that the response we have received from those people is a positive sign of the approval with which Japan's military enterprise and her next constructive program are regarded by people who are to share in the undertaking.

JAPANESE CIVILIZATION SPREADS PARALLEL WITH MARINE TRAFFIC

Japan as Maritime Nation Makes Own Advancement Apart From Continental Cultural Influence

By NYOZEKAN HASEGAWA

Part II

From Contemporary Japan, February issue, 1942

With regard to the establishment of this Japanese quarter in Chosen, there are also noticeable points which are characteristics of maritime Japan. One of these is the fact that such overseas bases were unpremeditatedly established without any battles being fought on a large scale. The Japanese quarter in Chosen was established through the overseas advance by the Japanese in the same way that the Greek colonies were founded on the Mediterranean coasts. This shows how active the marine life of the Japanese was in those days. In mediaeval times they went over to Siam (now Thailand) and many other South Sea islands, where they established "Japanese towns and villages."

Developments of this nature in the world's history have not always been made under the same conditions. Some people emigrated abroad owing to the downfall or decline of their country and founded a colony, which fortunately flourished. Others went overseas as a result of the expansion of their country, which was the case with ancient Japan.

Under Patronage of Daimyo

In the mediaeval ages, although Japan was troubled with ceaseless civil wars, some of the provincial daimyo prospered through their overseas trade. Many merchants went across the sea under the patronage of these daimyo and carried on trade with the South Sea islanders.

Throughout all ages there was no fear of the decline of national power in Japan as there was frequently in China. Even as far back as the earliest period, there were Japanese advances into the Chosen Peninsula for national expansion. But of their outcome there is no historical mention, and only the achievements secured in the reign of the Emperor Sujin are mentioned in history. This was probably due to the fact that recording by means of Chinese ideographs was then adopted for the first time in this country.

Historians are unanimously of the opinion that our intercourse with the Chosen Peninsula in days gone by was entirely maintained by way of Kyushu whether the traders came from the northern coast of Japan or through the Inland Sea. Kyushu then had not yet completely surrendered to the central Yamato Court and was separately governed by some independent chieftains. If, therefore, the Japanese quarter in Mimana in Chosen was established through the influx of the people from this locality, it is natural that it did not wish to be a subject State in the Yamato Court.

Followers of Sea

The Japanese quarter in Mimana, in fact, consisted of people from all parts of Japan—especially of inhabitants from the northern coast of the mainland and the districts facing the Inland Sea. This shows the fact that, though the Central Government was stationed in a district surrounded by mountains for political and military reasons, yet the people in general were not mountaineers but followers of the sea, whose ancestors had come over on long ocean expeditions.

In both ancient and feudal times, Kyushu refrained from making contacts with other parts of Japan for political reasons, but it could not completely shut itself from intercourse by sea with foreign countries. In view of its intercourse with China in early times it was able to develop cultural relations, and in modern times, Western civilization was introduced by its islanders through their private marine enterprises. It was in this district that Western learning flourished for the first time. It was in this district, too, that the leaders of the Meiji Restoration rose in a body. The remote cause of this was probably derived from the facts mentioned above.

The writer has tried to indicate how Japanese civilization originated and developed. At the same time he desires to emphasize that Japanese civilization is fundamentally different in quality from that of any other country.

National Power Expanded

If the establishment of the Japanese quarter in Mimana was based upon Japan's expansion of its national power, it must be imagined that the State of Japan preceding the reign of the Emperor Sujin, though not recorded in history, had already reached a certain advanced level of national civilization. The significant fact is that this civilization was created by the Japanese themselves, powerful enough to assimilate any incoming influence, and it was unlike foreign civilization, such for instance as that introduced into uncivilized Britain by the Romans.

Even in those days Japan was so advanced as to permit foreigners to become naturalized subjects and cultivated its national civilization by absorbing continental civilization. In this respect Japan was like a modern country. Culturally Japan's case was quite different from the practice in ancient Western countries where foreigners were usually employed as slaves or despised as strangers. In other words, the Japan of those days had already known how to direct its own civilization and was a self-reliant nation.

If the Japanese of ancient times had been a mere tribe like the people living on the coasts of the Mediterranean, that is to say like the Phoenicians, the national civilization of ancient Japan would never have come into existence, nor would Japan have sprung up on the surface of the earth.

'Phoenicians' Faith'

The Phoenicians, who surpassed all other peoples of those days in business ability, became monopolizers of international trade as the Jewish merchants are today. The Greeks who were inferior to the Phoenicians in business ability, used to call falsehood as fides Punica, or "Phoenicians' faith." The Phoenicians made efforts to be rich wherever they went. Once they established their positions, they settled themselves there and lived like the indigenous people. They never called themselves Phoenicians, but pretended to be inhabitants of a country wherever they settled.

Japanese Civilization

If they went to Carthage, they called themselves Carthagians. If they lived in Greece, they called themselves Hellenes or Greeks. If the Japanese of ancient times had been, like these Phoenicians, whatever courage and talent they might have had, they would have contributed nothing toward the prosperity of their native country, but only would have thriven among themselves.

The people of ancient Greece rather resembled the Japanese. They are

(Continued on Page 6)

ALLIED FORCES SUFFER DISMAL DEFEAT IN N.E.I.

Too Late for Dutch to Perceive Anglo-American Treachery

The Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, suffering one dismal defeat after another met with another wracking blow the first day of this month, when determined Japanese troops made triple landings on the not-so gallantly defended Java. One point of landing is reported only 120 miles east of the United Nations Headquarters in Batavia.

The funeral chant of the United Nations is swelling into a roaring crescendo, despite cunning efforts by Allied propaganda combines to subdue it with illusory claims of feeble victories in areas totally irrelevant to the desperate plight of their main forces operating in the central theater of war.

The United States reportedly reached a sort of understanding with Mr. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, to supply the latter, with patented American supplies and man-power . . . guaranteed to satisfy.

Following these conversations in Washington the world received news of United States reinforcements reaching the Dutch possessions, but it was far from the dying East Indies, namely the Curacao and Aruba Islands of the Dutch West Indies.

Characteristic Policy

The trend is not so strange as the Dutch and their sympathizers may think. It is the characteristic Anglo-American policy evolving in all its dreadful baseness. Words of praise and encouragement are about all the gold-hoarding Americans can possibly sacrifice in behalf of the confused Dutch.

The British have equally been niggardly with respect to naval aid since its fatal encounter with the Japanese sea power in the opening stages of the war.

A genius for foul play, the United States is concurrently maneuvering the innocent Igoros and Moros to America's advantage without a trickle of belated support. The deluded natives, merely held in esteem by the grace of hemp, sugar and the need of Filipino man-power, are being led by the same token with which the Dutch ship of state is now sinking in the southwestern Pacific.

On Washington's birthday a frank admission came from President Roosevelt that not an ounce of supply or a single American doughboy had sailed to the Philippines from an American port, since the war began. On the other hand the Dutch had assurances that Lease-Lend goods would arrive in due time, but that ship of succor has not yet been sighted over the Pacific horizon. Messrs Kleffens and Helfric and Her Porten and van Mook are calling the Americans by another name now, but the damage has already been done.

Abandonment Decided

Scarcely 24 hours after the swift Japanese landings on widely separated points in Java, an Anglo-American powwow via the Atlantic cables decided the complete abandonment of the Netherlands East Indies . . . a process began by Admiral Hart's advance abdication from the United Nation's naval command.

While writing this climax to the Lease-Lend drama the explanation for the move was hardly complimentary to the Dutch. General Sir Archibald Wavell was not to be wasted in a tottering Dutch East Indies, declared 10 Downing Street, despite the acknowledged fact that the Allied Headquarters had been established on Java against the wishes of the Dutch authorities. No less blunt were the British journals which opined. "It is to be remembered how gravely India is threatened. The time has come when the defense of India demands the finest military brain and skill."

Evidently the finest was temporarily good for the Dutch East Indies, insofar as the latter were necessary in the desperate Anglo-American struggle for time.

Anglo-American treachery is taking another toll in stride. Having served an expedient purpose, the Dutch are primed for an inglorious oblivion from Greater East Asia. ..and they go wasted, unwanted and deserted by their allies.

Canny Donald

Donald and Mary decided to adopt a child, and asked at the orphanage for a little girl. One was produced, and Mary was about to close the bargain when Donald tapped her shoulder.

"Mary," he whispered, "let's have a boy. Hae ye forgotten the lad's cap we found in the train?"

Of Things Japanese

SEIMEI-GAKU, SCIENCE OF NAMES

By MOCK JOYA

There is a belief among Japanese that the life-long fortune of one is predetermined by the name he or she bears. So Seimei-gaku, the science of names, has developed some 11 centuries ago. The idea starts on the presumption that a good name produces a good conscience, and also that a name and the body it represents are inseparable.

By the number of strokes and dots, in Chinese characters one's name is determined as lucky or unlucky, and then the combination of characters is also believed to influence the person's fortune. There are noted authorities on this science of names who are being consulted by the people on naming new born babies. Many who believe that they are unfortunate because of their unlucky names consult such experts and adopt new lucky names.

Investigation conducted by a certain authority into some 100,000 names, applying the test and analysis, reveals the fact that bad names are generally borne by less fortunate persons, while the lucky, prosperous individuals are the possessers of good names. There are different systems or methods in analyzing names, but generally they are judged by the number of strokes and dots, and by the element for which a character represents. Each character represents one of the Five Elements, wood, fire, earth, metal and water. A well-balanced distribution of the Five Elements in one's name assures the good fortune of the person. Each element has particular attributes assigned to it.

Wood and water are obedient, metal is short tempered, fire and earth denote strong dispositions. For instance, for a name to have words of the water element repeated in succession symbolizes humility and sincerity; those having the earth element in succession are identified with gravity and sedateness; those linked with fire or metal elements have undauntedness or intrepidity. Then all these attributes are controlled by the number of strokes and dots in each character and their total.

MANCHOUKUO DESTINED TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN WAR OF EAST ASIA

Attaining Sturdy Growth, Empire Now Well Qualified To Extend Cooperation and Aid to Japan

BY NOBORU NAKANO

Far Eastern Review

The proclamation of war by Japan on the United States and Great Britain has brought in its wake a sequence of world rocking events. The full implications of these events are already being felt with a growing sense of alarm by the two Anglo-Saxon Powers and their satellites, as one bastion after another of the outworn old world order is carried in true blitzkrieg fashion by the inspired Japanese Forces.

Anglo-American naval supremacy in the Pacific is already a thing of the past, thanks to the smashing Japanese victories in the battles of Hawaii and Malaya. The United States only foothold in East Asia and base of intervention in East Asian affairs, the Philippines, is under virtual Japanese occupation. The century-old British domination of southeastern Asia has been ended by the fall of that outpost of British Imperialism in the Orient, Hongkong, the loss of Malaya and the siege of Singapore. Even as this article was being written the Japanese had sealed the fate of this "Gibraltar of the East Asia" by completely isolating the island fortress and subjecting it to a concentrated land and air attack.

Equitable New Order

In far more serious plight was the Netherlands East Indies. This Dutch colony in the southwestern Pacific serving a phantom government in London was beginning to realize to its mortification that neither Great Britain, nor the United States, on which it had counted so much for aid, was in a position to prevent the successive Japanese advances into its key positions scattered over its innumerable islands. Considered in all its aspects, the first two months of the Greater East Asia War had already placed Japan in a position to guide the destiny of Greater East Asia. The Island Empire was well on the road to the attainment of its war aims, namely, the creation of an equitable new order in this part of the world which would offer to the nations of Greater East Asia opportunities long denied to them for promoting their their common prosperity, co-existence and tranquility.

This war for a new Greater East Asian order, like other epochal events in world history, is no isolated affair. It is indissolubly linked with the Manchurian Affair of a decade ago. The same forces that almost caused a conflagration at that time were responsible for the outbreak of the present war. Ten years ago Great Britain and the United States attempted to strangle the new-born State of Manchoukuo that was founded in the wake of the Manchurian Affair, and by bluff and bluster nullify Japan's efforts to establish a new order in Manchuria. In a final attempt to cow Japan into submission these two Powers marshalled world opinion through a subservient League of Nations and had it pass a resolution condemning the establishment of Manchoukuo. But this act failed to deter Japan in the least from its set course.

Anglo-American Instigation

Anglo-American pressure at the time of the Manchurian Affair, however, did serve to instigate China and embolden that country to pursue more rigorously than ever the audacious plan of driving out all Japanese influence and interests from China. The result was the outbreak of the China Affair. This war to the south of the Great Wall convinced the leaders of Japan that there could be no lasting peace in the Orient without a new order which would offer to the nations of East Asia in place of enmity, distrust and anti-foreignism, mutual faith and collaboration for the pursuit of their mutual prosperity.

The China Affair thus took on added and epochal significance as an evolutionary process in the advance of East Asia toward a new ideal. But the Anglo-Saxon Powers ever on guard against any attempts to breach the old world order so advantageous to them, again intervened. First by economic pressure and later by ever-increasing armed threats through the so-called ABCD encirclement of Japan, these Powers in collusion with their satellites tried not only to balk Japan, but bring about its strangulation. The Japanese Empire was thus finally compelled to take up arms in self-defense as the only means of shattering the hostile ring that was being formed around it, and of realizing its new ideal even at the risk of its national fortune.

Marvel of Century

The sturdy growth of Manchoukuo, its development into a modern and orderly law-governed State, its financial and economic reforms, its industrial progress, the rise of its cultural standard—all these achievements of Manchoukuo in the comparatively brief span of a decade have been a marvel of the Century. But their significance to us lies in the fact that Manchoukuo serves as a living example of the order that started to make its appearance with the Manchurian Affair as the turning point in the history of East Asia. Fully aware of this fact, the leaders of Manchoukuo and Japan have done a good job in Manchoukuo, in spite of all obstruction on the part of Great Britain and the United States and Chiang Kai-shek's hirelings.

For reasons of the special significance attached to its birth, Manchoukuo; though not an actual belligerent in the present war, feels its responsibilities extremely grave. Apart from the fact that Manchoukuo is eternally indebted to Japan for the latter's unstinted aid and cooperation in the past decade and is bound to Japan by ties of joint defense, Manchoukuo realizes that it must support its ally to the hilt as its future prosperity and its very destiny depend upon the completion of the new order for which Japan is fighting.

On Historic Day

Immediately upon outbreak of the Greater East Asia War Manchoukuo without loss of time thus seriously took up the question of aiding Japan's war effort. The course which the nation is to take was set by an Imperial Rescript issued on the afternoon of the historic day on which Japan formally declared war on Great Britain and the United States.

The Manchoukuo Government acting swiftly, summoned a conference to draw up war-emergency economic measures for assisting Japan in the attainment of the objectives of the war. An outline of these economic measures was announced through the press on December 23. A perusal of this outline and the texts of the speeches by the Premier and the Director of the General Affairs Board of the State Council will reveal the nature of aid to be extended to Japan.

Aid to Japan may be classified into two phrases: first, indirect assistance through military preparedness to ensure the defense and tranquility of Manchoukuo so as to relieve Japan of any anxiety as to its security in the north, and secondly, material assistance. Manchoukuo is firmly determined to preserve the security of its northern frontiers.

Concentration of Industry

Material aid will consist chiefly of the shipment of an endless and ever growing stream of goods to Japan such as are essential for the prosecution of the war. For this purpose production will have to be stepped up and industrial machinery reorganized to some extent so as to concentrate all available industrial facilities upon the output of essential war supplies.

As the "Outline of Wartime Emergency Economic Measures" states, the "coordinated economic strength of the country is to direct toward the enforcement of a wartime economy," which will enable Manchoukuo to supply rapidly and efficiently supplies. At the same time Manchoukuo must endeavor to make itself as self-supplying as possible in the consumers' goods on which it has hitherto been largely dependent upon Japan, so that the maximum of Japan's industrial capacity may be turned over to war production.

In carrying out its plans for industrial expansion, Manchoukuo will have to rely chiefly upon developing its own resources to the greatest possible extent and at the same time strengthen its collaboration with other continental territories with which it is maintaining close economic relations, such as Chosen and North China. Such collaboration will take the form of utilization of each other's natural resources and materials which each party is in most need of, and coordination of their economic planning and industrial activities. Coordinated plans are also being drawn up for the supply of labor and the provision of funds and transportation facilities.

Greatest Contribution Ensured

In the production of goods needed by Japan primary attention will be paid to the output of iron and steel, coal, liquefied fuel, light metals, non-ferrous metals and agricultural products. The greatest possible contribution to Japan will be ensured by giving priority to the needs of these industries, particularly in the matter of coal, besides curbing as far as possible the domestic consumption of their products. The operations of those mines and industrial plants, whose products are not considered of urgent necessity, will be restricted in order to turn over the quotas of coal hitherto consumed by them to wartime industries. The success of the aid-to-Japan program will depend on the rapidity and efficiency with which Manchoukuo develops its natural resources and on the extent to which it will be able to expand its industrial machinery.

Equally important as the provision of industrial materials is the supply of agricultural products. The Manchoukuo Government keenly realizes the role that its country is called upon to play as the "Granary of East Asia," and is devising every possible measure to step up agricultural production and to ensure the swift and full marketing of produce.

Recovery of Waste Materials

Not only production but consumption as well will have to be readjusted to comply with the requirements of Manchoukuo's wartime economy. Though of a negative nature, economy in the consumption of goods, the recovery of waste materials and the utilization of substitute goods are being

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Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KUCHU NO GEITO
(Aerial Stunt)
1920

BY MIMEI OGAWA

Part II

This work contains a shrewd depiction of the curiously paradoxical pattern of human psychology, or—to put it in another way—the delicate, unpredictable secrets of human nature. A mind starving from want of stimuli in a humdrum existence yet finding it next to impossible to gratify itself, conceives the perilous stunt of standing on the head on top of a 250-foot smoke-stack. Again, a man secretly longing for a circus girl and deriving at least a vicarious pleasure in imitating her since he cannot satisfy this longing, dares to perform that stunt at the risk of his life when he is offered a chance to earn a small sum of money, both because this would provide him with the means of going to see the girl he loves and thereby gratify his long-cherished desire, and because the stunt itself would relieve the dull monotony of his life. It is, indeed, axiomatic that the craving for stimuli, for enjoyment, derives its validity precisely from love of life, yet the situation here is virtually its reverse. And it is, first of all, in having grasped this paradox with shrewdness and insight that the merit of the work can be discerned.

Curious Nature of Psychology

Not only, however, is it limited to the scope of such a "clever," "interesting" story; the work also links the psychological contradictions, or secrets of human nature, with the sentiments of the poor and oppressed people of the lower stratum of life, as if this were inevitable. Hence there is here an element of horror as well as of wonderment with respect to this fact which evokes more than an intellectual interest. At the same time it impresses the reader with a mood which is closely akin to a kind of resentment on the part of the author. That resentment and that sense of horror have also inevitably tinged the curious nature of this contradictory human psychology with the dark hue of misery.

One notes here a slight socialist infusion peculiar to that era when socialist consciousness rose to a fairly high degree in this country and a point of view sympathetic to the laboring class spread among the intelligentsia. Nevertheless, this socialism does not necessarily blur the accuracy of its psycho-analysis or of its minute observations, at the same time that it keeps the narrative well within the range of its artistic pattern, as a consequence of which the most important quality of the work is seen in its having fused its fervor and its fine descriptions into a rich harmony and in having produced a profoundly intricate effect which is more than merely diverting. The contrasting and involved delineation of the various characters that share the same misery and are indeed so typical of men who have fallen from the ranks of the intelligentsia, may be said to be a fairly elaborate and complex one for a short story.

The narrator "Watakushi," for instance, adheres to a temporizing scheme of personal tranquility; while "the little man," a roving agitator, spurns misery and harbors a grand illusion of salvation. Cho-san acts without realizing that this misery is a misery in itself, at the same time that he exhibits a powerful moral strength, despite his appearance of being oppressed, by daring to undertake a dangerous feat. All this has in turn brought out in clear relief the form of the author's own admiration of workers in general. Obviously, it is an excellent work.

'The Little Man'

However, the fact that "the little man," the roving agitation, is really nothing but a roving agitator and hence is not endowed with the realistic power of working his way effectively into the minds of men who constitute his surroundings, is a true reflex of the popular trend in the so-called "mass literature" of the year 1920 based upon bourgeois democratism, which may have witnessed the rise of socialist consciousness but in which not even Proletarian letters had as yet attained its full stature. At the same time it is a defect—or characteristic—which has been induced by the author's temperamental peculiarities typical of one obsessed with imaginative yearnings.

• • •

The author, Mimei Ogawa, was born on April 7, 1882, in the town of Takata in Niigata Prefecture. Though he graduated from Waseda University, then considered the stronghold of Naturalism, he adhered constantly to a very peculiar literary tendency, at once Idealistic and Romantic. He was regarded first of all as a prominent writer of the Neo-Romantic age. At that time he could not, indeed, overcome Naturalism's desperate view of the world, struggling futilely as he did in giving vent to his Idealistic fervor, and turning out works which were tinged with a suppressed passion and the deep hue of melancholy.

Later, however, he leaned toward the humanitarian and socialist trends which then came to the fore, participating in the promotion of the Socialist League of Japan. He then made a further change by going so far as to direct his course toward anarchism.

Nevertheless, his leaning is more markedly that of a poet with a passion for justice than of the scientist and ideologue. His work consists mainly of fiction and a few poems, aside from which he has also displayed a talent for the writing of children's tales. Notwithstanding his Idealistic tendency here as elsewhere, he has for a time come near to pairing with Miyekichi Suzuki, whose style was on the contrary truly artistic, as the greatest exponents of the new school of children's lore.

Excellent Works

As representative works of his fiction output the following may be given: Mono Iwanu Kao (Expressionless Face), 1911; Rodon na Neko (The Stupid Cat), 1912; Hakuchi (Idiocy), 1913; Soko no Shakai e (To the Lowest Rung of Society), 1914; Murasaki no Daria (The Purple Dahlia), 1915; Kosakunin no Shi (Death of a Tenant Farmer), 1918; Chi de Egaita E (A Painting Drawn with Blood), 1918; Akaki Chiheisen

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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N.E.I. SURRENDERS!

IMAMURA LEADS TROOPS TO BRILLIANT VICTORY

Army Planes Lead Way With Heavy Raids In Rangoon Fall

70 CRAFT IN 8 DAYS

Domei

RANGOON AIR BASE, March 9.—Japanese Army Air Forces, operating against the enemy in Burma, destroyed 70 enemy planes in a short period of eight days from February 25 to March 4, thus paving the way for the occupation of Rangoon at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Meantime, it was revealed that full scale air raids against Rangoon were commenced February 25 when a continuous 10-hour bombing raid was carried out, resulting in 30 enemy planes shot down, of which nine were unconfirmed, and 10 destroyed on the ground, making a total of 40 machines in one day's fighting.

Repeating the raid against Rangoon on February 26, Japanese airmen destroyed 25 enemy planes, of which, 14 were shot down, (three unconfirmed) and 11 destroyed on the ground.

Later raids on March 2, 3 and 4, resulted only in downing five enemy planes, clearly revealing that the greater part of the enemy air force in Burma had been destroyed.

Cooperating with ground forces when Rangoon was within hailing distance, immediately before the capture of the Burmese capital, Japanese Air Forces destroyed more than 50 tanks and 50 trucks.

900 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 9.—Authorized Army quarters, in reviewing Army air activity on the Malay and Java fronts since the beginning of the war, revealed that more than 895 enemy planes were destroyed up to March 7 by the Japanese Army Air Force on those two fronts.

On the Malay front, including part of the Burma front, Japanese Air Forces destroyed the startling total of 613 enemy planes of which, 364 were shot down in air combat and 279 were destroyed on the ground up to February 15, these quarters stated.

Thereafter extending their range of operations to the Java front, Japanese Army planes destroyed 282 enemy planes in the 19-day period from February 16 to March 7, of which, 55 were shot down (nine unconfirmed) and 227 machines destroyed on the ground.

These quarters pointed out that many others probably were shot down over western Java but these have been difficult to confirm on account of prevailing heavy mists.

Regarding operations against enemy shipping and naval forces, it was revealed that one cruiser was set afire, while three others, one destroyer and three large merchantmen were heavily damaged.

The extent of damages to enemy shipping probably was greater but difficult to confirm.

It was also revealed that Japanese Air Forces in cooperation with ground troops, destroyed more than 400 tanks, armored cars, trucks and railway cars on all fronts during the three months since the beginning of hostilities.

Burmese Revenge Evident

"Rangoon, the capital of Burma, is now an inferno, the ghastly blaze well symbolizing the long-hidden rage of the Burmese against the British," reported five Yomiuri correspondents on Monday.

"Surveyed from a nearby hill in the outskirts of the city, Rangoon is all afire. The capital of Burma, which has long boasted its architectural beauty of gorgeous buildings is no more to be seen. The Strand Hotel, which is claimed to be the highest and greatest building in Rangoon is also emitting flames.

"When the Japanese Army Forces entered the burning city, a few Burmese came out of a red-brick building, characteristic of this country, waving home-made Rising Sun flags in their hands and pledged obedience to the Japanese.

"According to their remarks, it was on the morning of March 3 when Rangoon began to fall in a state of confusion, the police becoming powerless and subsequently, pillaging and riots arose in many places of the city.

"The municipal hall is in Spark Street. It is a magnificent building, which was constructed recently in pure Burmese style. When we arrived there, most of its window panes had been broken and the remaining ones reflected the blaze rising from the adjoining buildings. Stores and buildings of the shopping quarters have been plundered and broken and not a single building remained intact.

"At the entrance of a certain British-managed shop, a poster was seen pasted on which was written in Burmese 'Down With Britain.' It was told by the few remaining citizens that simultaneously with the rise of riots on March 3, the members of the Independence Volunteer Corps rose in arms and severely fired at the Englishmen.

"Ah! Rangoon in ruins. Rangoon, which has acted as the terminus of the Burma Route for the last four years and has been the focus of the rage of all the Japanese people, is now all in ruins.

"We correspondents, standing among the remains of the once prosperous city, paid a silent tribute to two of our comrades, Mr. Toshima and Mr. Okawa, who had fallen victims to the enemy bullets a few days before."

America, Britain in Turmoil

In view of the overwhelming victories of the Japanese Forces in East Asia culminating in the recent fall of Rangoon, the Asahi rang up its special correspondent, Mr. Imai, in Buenos Aires on March 9 through the interna-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dutch Indies Surrender Hailed

Led by Army Spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta, rousing cheers for the brilliant success attained by the Imperial Forces in the Dutch East Indies were shouted on receipt of the news that the enemy army had capitulated Monday afternoon. With jubilation high, the staid old building seemed to shake in its very foundations over the glad tidings.

RENEW RESOLUTION, TOJO URGES NATION

Says Destiny of Japan Depends On Future Developments Of Current War

Premier General Hideki Tojo issuing a statement today in the capacity of War Minister on the occasion of the 37th Army Day, earnestly urged that the whole nation renew their determination to achieve the final objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

The nation should remember he said, that the destiny of Japan relies on future developments of the current war.

War Minister Tojo's statement follows in substance:

"The 37th Army Day greeted by us today is highly significant in that reports of successful operations by the Imperial Forces are daily pouring in one after another.

"The War of Greater East Asia, now a little more than three months old, has succeeded in breaking up the A.B.C.D. encirclement line against the country, bringing in its wake the practical destruction of the Anglo-Saxon system of exploitation long held over the whole area of Asia.

Japan Was 'Under-Dog'

"The Russo-Japanese War was declared on February 10, 1904, when it was found inevitable as a means of meeting the insolent attitude of Czarist Russia toward Japan. The war was a serious affair to this country at that time for the Russian military strength was about 10 times as large as that of Japan.

"The late Prince Taro Katsura, the then Premier, in reporting at the last Cabinet Council to decide the war declaration is claimed to have said, 'Materially viewed we have very little chance of winning the war. The only recourse left for us is to fight it out on the sheer strength of the Yamato spirit peculiar to our race.'

"Once, the much apprehended war started, the Imperial Forces under the profound Imperial Virtue achieved victories in rapid succession so that the enemy soon surrendered.

"Looking back over the very start of the current War of Greater East Asia, I could say that the cause of the war was roughly the same with that of the Russo-Japanese War. We could not possibly bear the egoistic and insolent attitude of the Anglo-Saxon nations

(Continued on Page 2)

Special Citations for Intrepid Contingents Taking Part in Kota Bharu Landing Issued

The brilliant accomplishments of the Takumi contingent and others, which cooperated in reducing Kota Bharu airfield, an important enemy base, with lightning speed during the Malay campaign, have been honored in a citation by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions.

The letter of appreciation has been submitted to His Majesty the Emperor by War Minister General Hideki Tojo, it was announced by the War Office on March 9 at 6:30 p.m.

The citation, dated December 9, 1941, was to the following effect:

"In spite of the stiff resistance of the enemy main force in the vicinity of the strongly fortified Kota Bharu airfield, the Takumi contingent and others cooperating in the operation effected a successful landing and lost no time in capturing the enemy air base, thus facilitating landing operations in other parts of the Malay region.

"The spectacular achievements of the said contingents are hereby specially mentioned."

The landing in the face of the enemy at Kota Bharu on December 8, 1941, was one of the outstanding feats of the Imperial Forces, unprecedented in the history of world warfare.

Kota Bharu was a vitally important strategic point of the enemy situated at the northern part of British Malaya, equipped with an excellent airfield and bristling with guns, pill-boxes and other military establishments.

Had to Fly From F.I.C.

The entire region was then under enemy domination and, moreover, the Japanese Air Units, which cooperated in effecting the historic landing, had to fly all the way from their base in French Indo-China, adding further to the difficulties experienced by the landing forces.

Notwithstanding such adverse conditions, however, the brave and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces resorted to "human bomb" tactics and penetrated the enemy defenses lined with strong pill-boxes at intervals of every 100 meters, occupying the airfield toward dusk on the same day after covering a distance of over four kilometers.

On the following day, the same units reduced city of Kota Bharu and immediately turned the enemy air base into a strategic position of the Japanese Forces, forming thereby a stepping stone in prosecuting the blitz-advance of the Imperial Units during the Malay campaign.

Relative to the citation announced by the War Ministry on March 9, a staff officer of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters issued a statement to the following effect:

"Kota Bharu, being a vital enemy position along with Kuantan in Malaya, was strongly fortified with rows of pill-boxes and batteries along the coastal line. When the crack troops of the Takumi contingent anchored off Kota Bharu at daybreak on December 8, the enemy air force, taking off from their base, carried out several raids on our transports, while the enemy land forces concentrated their fire from their batteries.

'Impossible' Made Possible

"The landing operation, particularly at a point which is under the complete

(Continued on Page 2)

ELECTION SEEN DISCUSSED

General Abe Makes Call at Premier's Residence

General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier and chairman of the National Service Political Reform Council of 35 members which was created recently to deliberate on ways and means to improve the existing political structure, called on Premier Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 9 a.m. Monday.

It is understood General Abe conferred with the Premier on matters concerning management of the Council as well as the Government's policy toward the forthcoming general election which is scheduled for April 30.

ARMY GRANTING HONORS

Deserving Reservists and Civilians to Be Recognized

On the occasion of Army Day being celebrated today, the War Ministry is expected to grant commendations and insignias of merit to reservists and civilians, who rendered distinguished services to the Army in 1941.

In the name of War Minister General Hideki Tojo, the War Ministry will reward four chapters of the Association of Reservists, 60 civilians and 109 ex-soldiers all over the country that rendered great services to the Army and grant them badges of merit.

In Tokyo, six civilians and reservists, including Engineer Captain Seitaro Noda, retired, are to be commended.

JAPANESE CAMPAIGN ON INDIES REVIEWED

More Than Three Centuries of Dutch Exploitation Now Seen Ended

SMASHED IN SEA BATTLES

Landings on Java, Parachutists' Attack on Palembang Are War Features

With the surrender of Netherlands East Indies forces, the colonial empire of the Netherlands in the eastern hemisphere has finally come to an end.

Since the establishment of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, the Dutch people have prospered upon systematic exploitation of Asiatic peoples—the four centuries since that date undoubtedly forming the most dismal chapter in East Asiatic history.

When Thailand and French Indo-China agreed to collaborate with Japan in the interests of peace, the Dutch East Indies arrogantly and stubbornly and blindly arrayed itself on the side of the enemy, causing Premier Hideki Tojo to declare on January 21 before the Imperial Diet, "If the Netherlands East Indies continues to resist Japan, collaborating with Britain and America we will show no hesitation in crushing that country."

Smashing Sea Battles

The Japanese offensive against the Dutch East Indies which opened early in January was climaxed when combined fleets of the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia were virtually wiped out on February 27, 28 and March 1, in smashing sea battles off Batavia, Sumatra as well as the Sunda Straits, in which six enemy cruisers including the United States heavy cruiser Houston, the British cruiser Exeter, Australian cruisers Perth and Hobart, and the Dutch cruisers De Ruyter and Java as well as seven submarines and eight destroyers were sunk.

Close on the heels of the virtual annihilation of enemy fleets in the southwestern Pacific, powerful Army Units at daybreak of March 1, effected daring landings at three vital points on Java Island in defiance of violent enemy resistance.

Continuing their relentless bombing of strategic points throughout the island and while carrying on their cyclonic onslaughts, the Japanese Forces succeeded in completely occupying Batavia at 9:30 p.m. on March 5.

Parachutists Take Part

The most spectacular feature of Japanese operations in the Netherlands East Indies were undoubtedly the landings of Japanese Parachute Units with Navy Parachutists landing at Menado, in northeastern Celebes on January 11, and Army 'chutists descending upon Palembang, in southern Sumatra, on February 14.

Palembang, the most important city of Sumatra Island and a large oil producing center, was completely occupied on February 17.

Tandjoengkarang, also in southern Sumatra fell on February 20, after furious aerial and land attacks.

The first large-scale air raid on Java Island was carried out on February 3, when powerful formations of Japanese warplanes heavily bombed Surabaya and either shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes.

Meantime, in concert with the Air Force, the Japanese Fleet operating in the Java Sea, sank two Dutch cruisers and damaged a United States cruiser of the Marblehead type.

Air Forces Active

The second air raid on Surabaya was staged on February 5 by the Navy Air Force which either shot down or de-

(Continued on Page 2)

R.A.F. Bombs Poissy

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—The Royal Air Force bombed factories near Paris on Saturday in their second raid in that area this last week.

According to an R.A.F. announcement in London yesterday, British bombers subjected factories at Poissy, northwest of Paris, to heavy attack.

Badly Beaten Enemy Unconditionally Give In at 3 P.M., March 9

ONLY 9 DAYS NEEDED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:20 p.m., March 9.—Imperial Army Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area divided and surrounded the main enemy forces at Surabaya and Bandoeng, and after severely attacking them, finally caused about 93,000 Netherlands East Indies troops and about 5,000 American-British-Australian troops to surrender unconditionally at 3 p.m. on March 9 or nine days after landing on Java.

Imamura in Command

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10:25 p.m., March 9.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area is Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura.

Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies area, is well known to the public as the hero, who made the successful landing at Pakhoi, South China, in November 1939 and gained an illustrious victory at Nanning, where 20 divisions of the enemy forces were destroyed. For this glorious success, he was cited.

The experience at Pakhoi had further qualified him for making the difficult landing at Java.

Formerly, he was military attache at London and India, and also the Commander of a division.

Previous to his appointment as the Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Netherlands East Indies, he was a department chief under the Inspector-General of Military Education.

Air Units Play Prominent Role

The combined American, British and Dutch forces in the Netherlands East Indies, which had been pinning its last hopes on the strategic island of Java, went down on their knees and proposed an unconditional surrender to the Imperial Forces on March 9.

In bringing about this epochal event, the activities of the Japanese Air Units played an important role, according to Domei, which gives the following review.

The Imperial Army Air Units, which completed their operations in the Malay region following the unconditional surrender of the British forces in Shonanto on February 15, immediately switched their sphere of activities to the Netherlands East Indies sectors.

On February 19, they baptized the enemy air bases in Java with deadly missiles, blasting more than 40 enemy aircraft, which were standing by at the Buitenzorg and Kalidjati airfields.

Since then, until February 27, the Imperial Army Air Units continued their devastating raids over the western part of Java incessantly, attacking the enemy air bases no less than 17 times and shooting down or destroying on the ground a total of over 200 enemy planes so that by February 28, not one enemy plane came up to challenge the Japanese Air Units over Java.

Taking complete mastery of the air, the Army Air Units extended close collaboration to other units of the Imperial Forces, making possible the historic landings at three different points on Java simultaneously on March 1.

Apart from these distinguished services, the Imperial Army Air Units sighted the enemy fleet loitering in the vicinity of the Java Sea and dealt a striking blow during the ensuing battle when they scored direct hits on four enemy cruisers and one destroyer and sinking or damaging many enemy merchantmen.

When the Kalidjati airfield was occupied by the land forces, the air units immediately advanced to this base and facilitated the

(Continued on Page 2)

Dutch Indies Surrenders

(Continued From Page 1)

operation of the land forces in bringing the war situation to their advantage.

At the same time, they raided an enemy airfield located west of Bandoeng and completely wiped out the enemy remnant air force.

The war results in this sector made known up to date follows:

Number of Attacks on Enemy Air Bases	36
Number of Enemy Planes Shot Down or Destroyed on the Ground	408 (112 not certain).
Number of Warships and Merchantmen Sunk or Heavily Damaged	9
Number of Planes Lost by the Imperial Army Air Units...	33

Turkey Amazed at Speed

Asahi Service

ANKARA, March 9 (via Berlin).—The speedy occupation of the Netherlands East Indies by the Japanese Forces has not only stupefied the people here, but also revealed the falsehood of British and American propaganda reports that had been widely circulated.

General observations on Japan's recent success in occupying the Netherlands East Indies are mainly as follows:

1. The spiritual influence brought upon India must be very great. With the Japanese operation in Java, the Indians have now entirely lost confidence in the British Army, and are not dreaming that with the return of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell to India, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Burma and India, British forces would be able to prevent the advance of Japanese troops.

Meanwhile, it is said the Indian National Congress Party is demanding the formation of an Indian National Government by Indians.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, on the other hand, is asking for the shipment of more war materials by the United States and the British Empire, while London and Washington are still depending on General Chiang to make anti-Japanese resistance. All these prove that America and Britain are being seriously threatened on the Indian front.

2. Uneasiness is increasing in Iraq and Iran as Britain has withdrawn British troops from their territories and sent them to the East. This has further broken the balance of power between the Soviet Union and the British Empire, and in these countries the Soviet influence is increasing.

The Russians and the British are also diplomatically rivalling and the recent cabinet change in Iran clearly reflected that situation.

3. The increasing anti-British sentiment in Egypt cannot be overlooked although the British authorities have been recently trying their best to appease the natives.

Moreover, it is claimed British and American fear of Japan has greatly increased and the American attempt to construct a military road from Western Canada to Alaska at an enormous cost is another indication of their fear of Japan.

Cooperation Voiced

Domei

BATAVIA, March 9.—The burning desire for emancipation from Dutch rule of all Indonesians in the Netherlands East Indies and unreserved cooperation with Japan were voiced here today when thousands of Indonesian citizens assembled in a mass rally held under the joint auspices of various Indonesian political groups.

Meanwhile, a movement is gaining momentum among some 10,000 Dutch residents here for liberating their home Government, now in London, from the influence of Britain and the United States, with a view to speed up the rehabilitation of a new Netherlands East Indies.

Planes Factor in Rangoon Fall

(Continued From Page 1)

tional telephone to find out the repercussions in the United States and British Governments.

The telephone conversation between the Asahi head office in Tokyo and special correspondent Imai in Buenos Aires, follows:

Asahi: Although the United States and Britain are reported to be marshalling their strength again for a renewal of offensives against the Axis Powers, the fall of Rangoon must have been a severe blow to them. Can you tell us something about the repercussions on the American Government?

Imai: The U.S. Government is in a state of panic. Public opinion is against the Government, which does not know how to appease the people. Two or three days ago, President Roosevelt called a meeting of the leaders of the American Army, Navy and Air Force. On March 8, the meeting lasted for more than two hours.

British representatives were also present and the meeting was held to determine measures to appease the public. The public is getting alarmed at the continued success of the Japanese troops and are demanding that their Government do something about it.

Asahi: Are not Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson going to resign soon?

Hull, Stimson May Resign

Imai: It seems so. If Secretary Hull leaves, other influential persons will have to leave also. I expect a large-scale reshuffling of the American Government will take place.

Asahi: Is the Churchill-Cripps discussion going on well in England?

Imai: It is regarded here that Sir Stafford Cripps will replace Premier Winston Churchill sooner than the American Government's reshuffle. At the time that Sir Stafford came to the fore on March 6, the Canadian Prime Minister, William L. Mackenzie King, appealed to the American Government to hasten the establishment of a transport route between Alaska and America.

President Roosevelt was reportedly very angry at this unwitting revelation of a military secret. The British Government, of course, had to say something of the sort to give the impression to its people that American aid, the sole hope of the British, was soon forthcoming.

Asahi: It is reported that Mr. Cripps' popularity over Premier Churchill is due also to the fact that he has a better understanding of the Indian question. We expect the fall of Rangoon is a further blow to Premier Churchill.

Indian Independence Touched

Imai: That is so. But even if Sir Stafford replaces Mr. Churchill, it is unlikely that the British people will change their attitude toward India. The history of the British Empire proves it. The people are merely hoping that with the establishment of the Cripps Cabinet, the Indian question will lend itself to solution.

Although Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, is demanding the independence of India, the British cannot bring themselves to give independence to India. Sir Stafford's rise to power will not solve the Indian question. The Indian question might become bigger, but it will not become smaller.

The latest reports from London show that current opinion regards Mr. Cripps is bound to decrease in popularity within three months. He has reached the climax of his popularity, and the anti-climax is coming.

Asahi: Is there any change in the attitude of the South American countries toward the American Government with the fall of Rangoon?

Imai: Argentina fears that it might be involved in the war. In the recent election, the Government Party was in the lead, and the pro-British-American party had very little support. Argentine's policy is one of neutrality and it cannot be stated that it will change its attitude toward the Axis Powers.

Renew Resolution, Tojo Urges Nation

(Continued From Page 1)

toward us.

"However, there is much difference in the manner and the circumstances in which we are now fighting, when the Russo-Japanese War is compared with the present one.

"Now in the current war, our military is fully equipped after the many battles fought during the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

"At the beginning of the war, the equipment of our Army and Navy had nothing inferior as compared with that of the arms of the United States and Britain.

"Not a bit of apprehension did we have as we had at the start of the Russo-Japanese War. I think it highly significant to greet today, the 37th anniversary of the fall of Mukden, which decided the general trend of the Russo-Japanese War.

Hardships Even Worse

"Please think of the Japanese people at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. They were compelled to fight under circumstances much worse than we are undergoing today. However, they were not discouraged in any way. Instead the whole nation united solidly, they pushed the war to the successful ending chiefly by virtue of the force of their spirits.

"We must be thankful toward these people and ought to renew our resolution to bring in the final victory of the current war regardless of privations and hardships.

"The Imperial Forces at their respective fronts, all far removed from their homes are carrying out their battles successfully with a grim determination of giving up their lives for the Imperial Cause, which is to establish a co-prosperity sphere covering all Asiatic nations.

"Despite all the brilliant war results so far achieved by our gallant forces, I wish to say that the destiny of this country relies on the future developments of the current war.

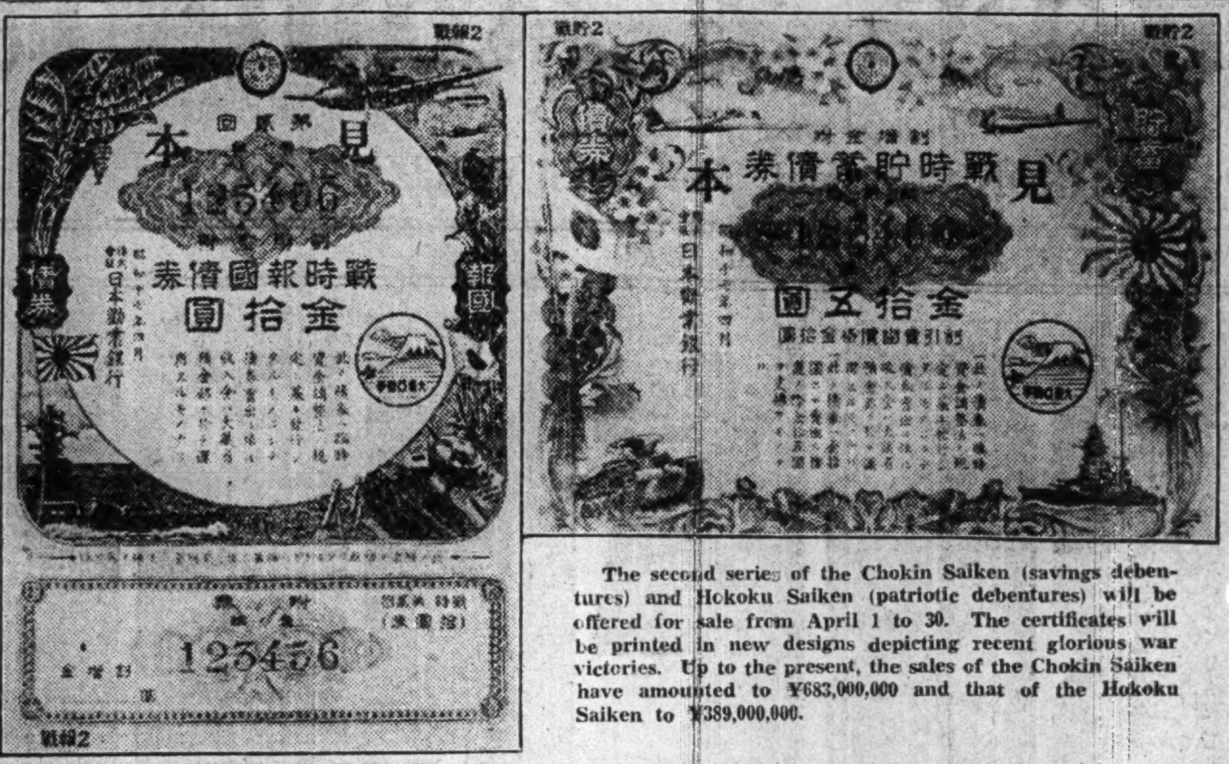
"The 100-million people of the Empire, therefore, are earnestly asked to unite into one to achieve the final aim of the current war."

Winant May Quit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Rumors are being circulated in certain Washington circles that John Winant, United States Ambassador to London, who has returned to the American capital to confer with President Roosevelt, will not return to his post and that he will be replaced, according to a Washington report received here today.

Saving to Win Final Victory



The second series of the Chokin Saiken (savings debentures) and Hokoku Saiken (patriotic debentures) will be offered for sale from April 1 to 30. The certificates will be printed in new designs depicting recent glorious war victories. Up to the present, the sales of the Chokin Saiken have amounted to ¥683,000,000 and that of the Hokoku Saiken to ¥389,000,000.

HUGE EAST ASIAN RALLY CONVENED AT KORAKUEN

Union of Asiatic Races Is Theme of Giant Meeting Attended by 10,000

With the attendance of 10,000 men and women representing the various races in East Asia, a giant rally was held on Monday at 1 p.m. at the Korakuen stadium, Koishikawa-ku, under the joint auspices of the Dai-Nippon East Asia Development League, the Yomiuri Shimbun and a few other patriotic organizations.

The meeting was staged with the object of upholding the cause of the union of all the Asiatic races at this historic juncture when the Anglo-Saxon exploitation system held long over all Asia is rapidly falling before the spearhead of the Japanese Forces.

Many leaders of the movement including ex-Premier General Senjuro Hayashi and the representatives of the southeastern Pacific were present.

Rash Behari Bose, leader of the Indian independence movement in Japan, in the course of his speech at the meeting, said:

"The Russo-Japanese War fought just 37 years ago was the first effective move to liberate Asia from the tyranny of other nations from other parts of the world. It awakened all Asiatics to their race consciousness.

"With the coming of the present War of Greater East Asia, the same awakening has deepened among all interested races. They are now firmly resolved to drive out the Anglo-Saxon exploitation and extortion from their own lands."

Various other representatives of the Asiatic races also delivered speeches.

One of the highlights at the function was the war report made by Major Hiragushi of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

After the speeches and addresses, all present at the rally were entertained with musical renditions given by several noted vocalists. The function closed at 4 p.m.

Special Citations Given Heroes of Kota Bharu

(Continued From Page 1)

mastery of the enemy forces, was extremely difficult, but as mentioned, and moreover demonstrated on many occasions, there is no such word as 'impossible' in the Japanese dictionary. Braving the enemy aerial attacks and cross-fire from the land base, the Takumi contingent effected a successful landing and captured the airfield in a remarkably short space of time.

"At the time of the sinking of the British battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, off Kuantan, the British Government gave as an excuse the impossibility of the activities of the Royal Air Force in protecting the battleships as a result of the loss of Kota Bharu airfield, which is self-explanatory of the importance of the enemy base thus occupied by the Japanese Landing Forces.

"The outstanding feat of the Takumi contingent and others, which cooperated in this operation deserves the same highest praise expressed for the activities of the Imperial Navy Air Units, which annihilated the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor at the outset of the war Greater East Asia. The distinguished services rendered the State by those, who participated in this landing will be transmitted to posterity."

NAZIS REPULSE SOVIET ATTACKS ON EAST FRONT

Luftwaffe Damage 36 Red Trains—4 British Planes Downed at Libya

Domei

BERLIN, March 9.—Despite determined Soviet attacks against German positions along the Eastern Front, the enemy was thrown back and suffered heavy losses, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe carried out raids against Soviet communication lines and yesterday heavily damaged more that 36 transport trains.

Last night, a strong formation of German bombers attacked Rybinsk and scored direct hits with high explosives on an aircraft works there.

Between March 6 and yesterday, a total of 62 Soviet tanks were said to have been destroyed.

On the North African front, a British scouting party was repulsed yesterday and effective raids were carried out by German warplanes against harbor objectives at Tobruk.

Four British planes were destroyed at Gambut, Libya, while enemy airdromes at Malta again were made the objective of other German bomber units.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION IS PREDICTED IN AMERICA

Likely to Be Passed in Fortnight—Miss Perkins to Quit When Successor Found

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—In view of the seriousness of the strike situation confronting the United States, it is believed the United States Government will pass an anti-strike law within the next fortnight, the New York correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reported here today.

The rumored bill will make strikes illegal during the war, the report stated.

Meantime, reports have been circulated in the United States that Miss Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will be relieved of her post as soon as President Roosevelt finds a successor who will be recognized by both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization, the report said.

Express Warns Danger

Domei

GENEVA, March 8.—The London Daily Express has warned the British public that the Empire is in most serious danger and that it is now useless to make plans for 1943, 1944 and 1945 since the immediate situation was so alarming, according to a London report received here today.

Spanish Pilots Volunteer

Transocean

SEVILLE, February 26.—Twenty-four Spanish pursuit pilots and 70 mechanics left here for the Eastern Front via Madrid yesterday. In Madrid they will meet other pilots likewise leaving for the Eastern Front to join the Blue Division.

Japanese Campaign On Indies Reviewed

(Continued From Page 1)

stroyed 26 Dutch and American planes, while the Army Air Force February 7 and 8 destroyed 67 enemy planes at Palembang.

Batavia was attacked for the first time on February 9 with tremendous damage inflicted on military establishments in the city and its suburbs.

Meanwhile, Japanese Forces operating in Borneo, successively occupied Tawao on January 24, Balik Papan on January 25, Sambas on January 27, Singkawan on January 27 and Pontianak on January 29.

Naval Forces captured Kendari, in the Celebes on January 26 and Amboina on February 1.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The Italian Embassy in Tokyo has informed the Japanese authorities to the effect that the Italian Government recently promoted the rank of the Italian Naval Attache here, Carlo Balsamo Marquis de Specchia Normandia, from that of a rear-admiral to that of a vice-admiral.

Colonel Tadata Yabe was appointed military attache to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union, succeeding Colonel Michitake Yamaoka who was recently relieved of this post.

Dr. Erich Boltze has been recommended by the Japan Red Cross Society for nomination as an honorary member, in recognition of special meritorious services which he has done for the cause of the Red Cross in Japan.

The Board of Decorations has announced that several officers of the Imperial Army and Navy have been given permission to accept and wear the decorations recently bestowed upon them by His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand.

A son, John Thomas Michael, was born to Hans Umbhau and Mrs. Kaete Umbhau, nee Westphalen, who are German residents of Yokohama.

The German Government recently bestowed the Verdienstkreuz Erster Stufe of the Adler-Orden (Cross of Merit of the First Degree of the Order of the Eagle) upon Hide Yosano, Foreign Office Secretary, and the Board of Ceremonies has announced approval for Mr. Yosano to accept and wear the decoration.

Mrs. Roosevelt for Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt is planning to visit Great Britain to strengthen relations between the United States and Britain, according to a Washington report received here today. Nothing, however, has been revealed regarding the date of her departure, the report said.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 10

NICHI NICHI—Netherlands East Indies Finally Surrenders

YOMIURI—Glorious Army Day

ASAHI—Army Day

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Fall of Rangoon and Dutch East Indies

Netherlands East Indies Finally Surrenders

NICHI NICHI

On the night of March 9, the Netherlands East Indies forces in Java Island surrendered to the Imperial Forces. It was an unconditional surrender throughout the entire front in the East Indies. Solely relying upon the aid of the United States and Britain, they tried to defend the East Indies. As to the old trickery of Britain trying to defend itself from a powerful enemy at the sacrifice of weaker nations, the Dutch authorities must have fully realized it through bitter experience the year before last when the Netherlands homeland collapsed before the German offensive.

The colonial empire of the Netherlands in the South Seas has thus come to an end, and 70,000,000 people of Indonesia have been liberated from the merciless exploitation of the Netherlands for three centuries and a half. World famous treasure houses in the South Seas islands are to be opened for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. From a military viewpoint, the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies means the loss of the last defense wall for Australia, and the Indian Ocean is now open for free activity of the Imperial Navy. With the vast expanse of the Greater East Asia Sea falling completely into Japanese control, necessary economic and strategic conditions have been perfected for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Thus Japan has become a "have nation" and completed the undefeatable foundation for the continuation of the War of Greater East Asia forever. With the defeat of the United States and Britain becoming more apparent than ever, it will not be too much to say that the main issue of the war has already been decided. We have no appropriate words to express our thanks and admiration to the gallant fighting of the Imperial Forces who completed the great task of subjugating the entire Netherlands East Indies with such lightning rapidity.

Before the capitulation of the East Indies, the Imperial Forces had completed the occupation of Rangoon, thus achieving the main objective of the Burma operations. Although the British troops, relying upon the natural stronghold of that country put up stiff resistance the Imperial Forces succeeded in the occupation of the capital of Burma within 50 days after the launching of military operations. Thus the people of Burma have been freed from British shackles. This must be good tidings for India which has been in a similar position as Burma, and it must be at the same time, an increasing menace to the continuation of the British Empire. Since Rangoon forms the mouth of the Burma Road, the so-called aid-Chungking route was completely cut off as the result of its occupation. Thus the fall of Rangoon pratically marked an end to the China Affair and presaged the inclusion of Burma and India in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Thirty-seven years ago today, the Imperial Army occupied the walled city of Mukden after defeating the stubborn Russian troops. The victory in this battle decided the situation in East Asia and established this country as its leader. The Imperial Army, greeting this memorable occasion in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia for the first time, has already completed the occupation of Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, Rangoon and finally the Netherlands East Indies. Thus the new situation of the world has now been decided and the position of Japan has firmly and fully been established as a first-class world Power.

Glorious Army Day

YOMIURI

The War of Greater East Asia has reached its climax on the memorable occasion of the Army Day, the day of glorious victory in the Battle of Mukden which forced Russia to seek peace in the Russo-Japanese War. Crack forces of the Imperial Army operating in Burma under the command of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, which launched its operations in the beginning of January, completely occupied Rangoon, capital of Burma, and succeeded in the cutting off of the aid-Chungking route. Closely on the heels of this glorious victory, the Imperial Forces which effected forced landings at daybreak on March 1 on Java Island under the command of Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, after occupying Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies on March 5, finally made the enemy forces there surrender unconditionally. Thus the occupation of the entire islands of the Netherlands East Indies was completed only nine days after the commencement of the offensive on Java Island.

The occupation of Rangoon practically means the occupation of entire Burma and the eradication of British influences from East Asia. The complete interception of the Burma route marked a new stage for the settlement of the China Affair. As the result of the occupation of the entire Netherlands East Indies, all Allied bases in the Southwestern Pacific have been destroyed, and Japan has an undefeatable foundation for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Learning the reports of decisive victories in Burma and the Dutch East Indies on the memorable occasion of the Army Day, we are filled with a sense of profound thanks to the gallant fighting of the Imperial Army and Navy and cannot but pray for further successes of the Imperial Forces in the future.

The United States and Britain do not have the foresight Russia had at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. Despite successive defeats, relying upon their rich natural resources, they have been replenishing their armaments, dreaming of final victory by the United Nations. Although we are fully prepared to cope with such a situation, we wonder how they are going to retrieve their lost fortunes after losing all their bases in the Pacific Ocean. We have nothing to fear even though may they try to put up a protracted war, for final victory is unmistakably ours.

Army Day

ASAHI

Greeting the 37th Army Day amidst the glorious victories gained by the Imperial Forces in Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma and the Chinese continent, we are filled with deep emotion. Thirty-seven years ago today, the Imperial Forces, in defeating the powerful Russian troops, made the victory of the Russo-Japanese War decisive, which was fought for the stabilization of East Asia.

What made this memorable occasion more significant than ever are the victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the Dutch East Indies and Burma. In the Netherlands East Indies, our forces, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, finally made the Dutch, British, American and Australian troops surrender unconditionally, while in Burma, crack contingents of the Imperial Forces commanded by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida at 10 a.m., on March 8, captured Rangoon, its capital, and succeeded in the cutting off the aid-Chungking route.

In the operations in Java Island, the Imperial Forces completely beleaguered the main force of the enemy which finally offered to surrender unconditionally at 3 p.m. March 9. Thus the occupation of the entire Netherlands East Indies was completed. The islands of the East Indies are to form natural barriers for the defense of East Asia by Japan and play an important role as our outposts in the future militarily. From economic viewpoints, vast and rich resources of the East Indies have completely fallen into our hands, which will enable this country to carry on the current war more advantageously than ever by utilizing these resources.

When the outflow of these resources to the enemy side is prevented completely, their fighting strength will further be lowered and the positions between this country and the enemy in the exhaustive war will be reversed fundamentally.

As the result of the capture of Rangoon, the only supply route left for the Chungking regime, the so-called Burma route, was cut off and the main objective of our operation in that country has been achieved. While the British strategic position in East Asia has virtually collapsed, the last day has come for the Chungking regime's resistance against this country.

Learning of the two brilliant victories on the auspicious occasion of the Army Day, we cannot help but renew our thanks to the gallant, loyal activities of the Imperial Forces on the first line fronts.

Fall of Rangoon and Dutch East Indies

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The Imperial Army Forces operating in Burma completed occupation of Rangoon, its capital, on March 8 and achieved the main objective of their operation in Burma. Closely on the heels of this victory, the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies offered to surrender unconditionally. Within only three months since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, key enemy bases in East Asia, excepting Australia and India, have all crumbled.

The significance of the fall of Rangoon may be seen in the fatal blow dealt to the Chungking regime as the result of the cutting off of the Burma route as well as in its effect on India which is now exposed to direct menace. From standpoints of natural resources, the impending complete occupation of Burma will enable this country to control the lead produced in that country amounting to 55,000 metric tons annually, the annual production of petroleum and rice, which reach 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons respectively.

The surrender of the Netherlands East Indies means the complete collapse of the so-called ABCD encirclement front, as the result of which Japan is now enabled to assume positive offensive measures in the Indian Ocean and the Southern Pacific Ocean. From economic standpoints, the securing of rich natural resources in the East Indies, including rubber, tin, manganese, petroleum and others, dispelled all fear for our national defense. Since Australia has hitherto depended on the supply of petroleum from the East Indies, we are now able to bring heavy economic pressure to bear on that country. Seizing the vast amount of investment by the Netherlands, Britain and the United States in the East Indies, we can now establish our economic superiority there. Effective utilization of these resources is the task imposed on our economic leaders in the future.

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